

## Soviet deputy foreign minister in Iraq

BAGHDAD (R) — Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovsky arrived in Iraq's southern city of Basra on Friday for talks on Moscow's ideas for ending the Gulf war. The Iraqi News Agency (INA) said Mr. Petrovsky arrived by road from Kuwait, and Soviet embassy officials said he was expected in Baghdad later Friday. Mr. Petrovsky is on the last leg of a Gulf tour, which has taken him to Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Oman. In the UAE, he said he was carrying proposals for Arab Gulf leaders on ending the 6½-year-old Iran-Iraq war and in guarantee security and navigation in the Gulf, the Strait of Hormuz and the Indian Ocean. INA said Mr. Petrovsky toured Basra, Iraq's second largest city, and expressed "pain for the traces of shelling on its living quarters." Basra was the focus of an Iranian cross-border offensive launched on Jan. 9. Mr. Petrovsky was quoted as saying: "The issue of ending the war by peaceful means has become a must."

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Angola says suspect plane downed and U.S. pilot caught

LISBON (R) — Angolan fighters shot down over southern Angola a small aircraft piloted by a U.S. citizen on a suspected spying mission for South Africa, the official Angolan news agency Angop said Friday. Angop, monitored in Lisbon, said the plane, which it did not identify, was downed last Tuesday over Ochindjau, in Cunene Province, which borders South African-ruled Namibia (South West Africa). It said the pilot, who was rescued and in good health, had a U.S. passport with him but did not name him. Angop quoted military sources in the southern city of Lubango as saying they believed the pilot could have been on a spying mission for the South African armed forces.

Syrian to join space mission in July

MOSCOW (R) — A Syrian cosmonaut will blast into earth orbit on July 22 with two Soviet comrades on a mission to the Mir space station, the official news agency TASS said Friday. Two Syrian pilots, Mohammad Faris and Munir Habib, have been preparing for more than a year at the Soviet training centre outside Moscow. One will be chosen shortly before the flight. The Soviet press has said the mission will last July 30. The crew will join cosmonauts Yuri Romanenko and Alexander Lavekin, who have been working aboard Mir since Feb. 8.

Freed Briton thanks Qaddafi

ROME (AP) — Libya's JANA news agency Friday quoted a Scottish engineer jailed for industrial spying five years ago as saying he was treated well in prison and thanking Muammar Qaddafi for intervening for his release. The British Foreign Office in London said Thursday that Libya has freed Robert Maxwell, 39, and that he was expected to leave for Britain over the weekend. JANA said it interviewed Mr. Maxwell and his wife, Grace, in a Tripoli hotel Thursday night. The Libyan News Agency quoted Mr. Maxwell as thanking Colonel Qaddafi and saying that in prison "everything I wanted was granted to me and everybody treated me really good."

France holds 8 bombing suspects

PARIS (R) — French authorities have charged two Moroccans and are holding six other men of Middle Eastern and North African origin in connection with bomb attacks in Paris last year, judicial sources said Friday. The two Moroccans were charged in secret on Monday with conspiracy and illegal possession of arms and explosives, the sources added. The others held are four Lebanese, a Lebanese-born Senegalese and an Algerian. The action against the two Moroccans brings to 10 the number of people charged in connection with the bombings which killed 13 people and injured more than 160 in the French capital in March and September last year.

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## PLO leaders finalise Algiers resolutions

By Lamis K. Andoni and Bader Abdul Haq in Algiers

PALESTINIAN leaders were on Friday putting the final touches on resolutions expected to be endorsed at the closing session of the Palestine National Council (PNC) on Saturday that would determine the future political line to be followed by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Informed sources told the Jordan Times the resolutions covered five main topics discussed by the PNC's Political Committee on Friday:

The first states that the PNC supports the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East that has full authority under United Nations auspices and on the basis of all resolutions pertinent to the Palestine problem and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The resolution would insist on a full PLO participation on an equal footing with all other countries with an independent delegation as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians.

The PNC, according to sources, is expected to reject U.N. Resolution 242 on its own as the basis for solving the Palestine problem.

Resistance fighters alert in Lebanon after 16 hurt in two Israeli raids

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There were no casualties. Many Lebanese living near the Palestinian refugee camps of Ain Al Hilweh and Mich Mich southeast of Sidon moved to the homes of relatives or friends, fearing more attacks.

Palestinian sources quoted by Reuters said fighters had been told to stay away from residential districts of Sidon and to spread out in orchards and hills in groups of no more than five men.

The Israeli army said in Tel Aviv an Israeli soldier was wounded Friday in South Lebanon when he was struck by shrapnel from a Katyusha rocket which landed near Israeli troops.

In Friday's incident, the rocket landed in the central sector of Israel's self-designated "security zone" in South Lebanon, a military spokesman said.

Police in Sidon said Thursday three Israeli Cobra helicopter

16 U.S. servicemen injured in bus blast in Athens

ATHENS (AP) — A bomb exploded on Friday on a bus carrying U.S. military personnel in Athens, injuring 16 American servicemen, police said.

The explosion occurred at 5:10 p.m. near Athens' central market on a bus carrying 25 American military personnel and a Greek driver to the Hellenikon air force base outside the city, police said.

A police official said authorities were not sure where the bomb was placed on the bus.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility for the explosion.

The bus had been headed from a Greek military air base at Elefsina located 21 kilometres west of the Greek capital to the U.S. base in the Athens suburb of Glyfada.

A bomb attack on a bar packed with U.S. servicemen and their wives in the Athens suburb of Glyfada injured about 70 people in February 1985.

The Glyfada attack was claimed by a group calling itself "National Front," which said the blast was an act of revenge for alleged U.S. complicity in the Turkish occupation of northern Cyprus.

U.S. officials said the Hellenikon air base, adjacent to Athens airport, was an important staging point for the U.S. air force.

Lebanese unions reject cabinet's 'economic solution'

BEIRUT (AP) — Lebanon's general confederation of labour (GCL) Friday rejected government plans to deal a worsening economic crisis as "not convincing" and said a nationwide strike protesting soaring prices would go on as planned.

Lebanon's Christian leaders also scoffed at arrangements the divided cabinet adopted in its first meeting in seven months Thursday in an effort to halt the ravaged country's economic deterioration.

The three-day general strike, which started Thursday, "will continue as scheduled because the outcome of the cabinet meeting is not convincing," the GCL said in a statement.

Cars fitted with loudspeakers toured Beirut and other cities during the night announcing the GCL decision, saying Prime Minister Rashid Karami's government had failed to produce "tangible solutions."

GCL President Antoine Bisbara said Wednesday he would call off the strike if the government succeeded in harnessing the economic crisis.

Finance Minister Camille Chamoun, who heads the right-wing Christian Lebanese Front alliance, said the cabinet decisions were "taken in my absence."

"I had to leave the session for health reasons. The general agreement was that the conference would work out the agenda for another meeting to tackle economic topics," the 87-year-old former president told reporters.

Israeli army launches new drive

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — The Israeli army on Friday launched a new crackdown on Palestinian activists, arresting a number of Palestinians and imposing curfews on two refugee camps in the occupied territories.

An Israeli army spokesman said Israeli forces had arrested Palestinian "suspects" in the occupied West Bank towns of Bethlehem, Hebron, Tulkarem, Jenin and the Amari refugee camp near Ramallah, but was unable to say how many.

Some of the arrested were accused of stabbing a Jewish settler outside the walls of Jerusalem on Dec. 12, 1986.

Others were charged with throwing firebombs at Israeli targets.

The Israeli army also clamped a curfew on the Dheishe and Al Arub refugee camps. In Al Arub, near Hebron, three firebombs were thrown at an Israeli army vehicle, causing slight damage.

In Dheishe, near Bethlehem, two firebombs were thrown at a patrol, causing no damage or casualties.

A bomb planted in an Israeli bus was safely dismantled Thursday in Ashkelon, police said.

The bomb was discovered at the town's central bus station when the bus, which serves the Tel Aviv-Ashkelon line, was already empty of its passengers, police said.

Israeli bus drivers routinely inspect their vehicles.

U.S. sees PLO move as unlikely to block peace effort

WASHINGTON (USIA) — The abrogation of the Feb. 11, 1985 agreement between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) on a joint approach to Middle East peace talks does not stop the peace process, the senior official said — "there certainly is not agreement on U.S. and Soviet positions as far as a number of things in the Middle East, whether it is a peace process, whether it is Afghanistan."

Asked if annulment of the agreement by the Palestine National Council (PNC), currently meeting in Algiers, would make Palestinian participation in future peace talks more difficult, the official replied, "The peace process stands on its own merits. There are objective reasons why the process should go forward."

From the U.S. point of view, he said, the peace process "is not being held hostage what is going on in inter-PLO politics" at Algiers, but "it has its own merits that require continuous effort."

At a news briefing on Wednesday at the Foreign Press Centre in Washington, the official noted that the United States insists that "Palestinians must be involved every step of the way in the peace process. They are directly

affected by it and they should be a part of it."

Asked whether talks in Moscow between Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet officials produced agreement on the peace process or an international conference, the senior official said no — "there certainly is not agreement on U.S. and Soviet positions as far as a number of things in the Middle East, whether it is a peace process, whether it is Afghanistan."

The official said that the previously announced visit of an Arab League delegation to Washington would take place next month to enlist support for ending the Iran-Iraq war.

Following is part of the transcript of the briefing:

Mr. Call: Raphael Calis, Kuwait News Agency. Can you give us a bit more on the Shultz talks in Moscow as far as the Middle East is concerned? All we have heard so far was what Assistant Secretary Murphy said on the Hill yesterday. Can you go beyond that into

(Continued on page 4)

Superpowers seek to clear way for accord on missiles

GENEVA (Agencies) — American and Soviet negotiators have embarked on fresh efforts to clear remaining obstacles blocking agreement to ban medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

As superpower talks on intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) resumed on Thursday, the two sides expressed varying degrees of optimism on prospects for an accord.

Senior Soviet negotiator Alexei Obukhov said the Soviet team would present a draft treaty during this round and be expected to have a pact on medium-range forces this year. Maynard Glitman, the head of the U.S. team negotiating on INF weapons, said: "We are going to be realistic as well as optimistic."

U.S. President Ronald Reagan said Thursday the United States returned to the negotiating table in Geneva "determined to build on the progress made during Secretary (of State George) Shultz's meetings in Moscow last week."

Mr. Shultz told a televised news conference prospects for an INF pact were "pretty good" but

"there's a lot of work to be done."

When the previous round of talks on nuclear and space arms recessed last month, the two sides broadly agreed on abolishing all INF missiles in Europe, while retaining 100 warheads outside Europe. INF missiles have a range of 1,000 to 5,000 kilometres.

Two major stumbling blocks have emerged in recent weeks — how to deal with shorter-range missiles, which can travel 500 to 1,000 kilometres, and the issue of verification or how to ensure compliance with a treaty.

The INF negotiations are to continue next week with several meetings starting Monday, but details of the substance of the talks are expected to be kept secret.

Such secrecy is usually the practice in Geneva.

U.S. spokesman Terry Shroeder said the two sides had agreed that the meeting schedule during the eighth round of talks would be the same as during the previous round.

## Iraq: 2 ships hit, Iranian jet downed

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraq said Friday its warplanes hit two ships off the Iranian coast and shot down an Iranian fighter that tried to intercept one of the air strikes. The Iraqi News Agency reported that the Iranian F-4 Phantom jet, apparently hit by an air-to-air missile, was shot down in flames during the second raid of the day. The agency said the warplanes hit the unidentified "large maritime target," the Iraq's usual parlance for a tanker, at 1:25 p.m. (0925 GMT) and scored "an effective hit." That indicated it was hit with a missile. Earlier, maritime salvage executives in the Gulf confirmed an Iraqi report that another tanker was hit by a French-made Exocet missile at 9:12 a.m. The executives said Iraqi jets attacked the supertanker off the Iranian coast.

## Gorbachev and Assad discuss prospects for peace conference

MOSCOW (Agencies) — Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev opened talks with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad expected to focus on the prospects for an international peace conference on the Middle East with Soviet participation.

Moscow Radio said Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Assad would also discuss military cooperation. Syria's closest ally, receives most of its arms from Moscow.

An Israeli army spokesman said Israeli forces had arrested Palestinian "suspects" in the occupied West Bank towns of Bethlehem, Hebron, Tulkarem, Jenin and the Amari refugee camp near Ramallah, but was unable to say how many.

Western diplomats said Mr. Gorbachev was certain to probe Mr. Assad on his views on an international peace conference involving the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

The Soviet Union, a permanent Security Council member with Britain, China, France and the United States, has long backed the idea of a Middle East peace conference.

Mr. Assad was firmly backed by hardline Palestinian factions opposed to Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasir Arafat over the past years of bitter internal feuding.

Syrian-based PLO groups opposed to Mr. Arafat are currently attending a meeting in Algiers of the Palestine National Council (PNC), the PLO's highest decision-making body, after boycotting a similar session in 1984 due to the feuding.

The pro-Moscow Palestinian

Communist Party, which became an official PNC member in a vote Thursday night, is among Syrian-based groups whose presence at the meeting is viewed as linked to strong Soviet lobbying to help reunify the PLO.

In Morocco, French President Francois Mitterrand said Thursday an international peace conference on the Middle East crisis was desirable but was unlikely to take place very soon.

At a brief meeting with journalists in an Atlas mountain village, near Marrakesh, Mr. Mitterrand said he and King Hassan of Morocco both thought it was "better to assemble all the real partners" at a Middle East conference.

## Rabin disputes Likud contention that settlements provide 'security'

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Friday that many of the settlements set by Israel in the occupied territories were not essential for the "security" of the Jewish state.

Mr. Rabin, a member of the Labour Party led by Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, was also quoted as saying he favoured giving up large parts of the occupied West Bank for peace.

Mr. Rabin's comments prompted an outcry from members of the right-wing Likud bloc, Labour's coalition partner in the government.

Likud legislator Haim Kantor accused Mr. Rabin of "losing his confidence" and called for him to resign.

Another Likud legislator,

Elihu Ben-Elisar, said if Mr. Rabin was expressing formal Labour Party policy, new elections were needed immediately.

Likud opposes making any "territorial concession" in the occupied territories, but the Labour Party has said it would be willing to give back land in return for peace.

Since 1967 "I have believed that we have to negotiate with Jordan and that this solution means being ready for a substantial territorial compromise," the daily Haaretz quoted Mr. Rabin as saying at a political gathering Thursday.

Mr. Rabin also disputed the Likud's arguments that Israel must retain control of the West Bank for the sake of "security" of the Jewish state.

(Continued on page 3)

## Khamenei issues 'ultimatum' to Kuwait over superpowers

LONGWOOD (Agencies) — Iranian President Ali Khamenei warned Kuwait on Friday about its step in "inviting" the Soviet Union and the United States into the Gulf, Tehran Radio said.

Tehran Radio quoted Mr. Khamenei as telling Friday prayer worshippers in Tehran that Kuwait's actions "constitutes an extremely ugly and dangerous move."

He reminded Kuwait that it was within the range of Iranian firepower and said he was issuing an "ultimatum" that it was responsible for the outcome of its moves in the Gulf.

Washington said earlier this week it was working out an agreement whereby some Kuwaiti oil

# Egypt marks Sinai return with peace conference appeal

Mubarak: Cairo is not switching to Moscow

**CAIRO (R)** — Egypt Friday marked the fifth anniversary of Israel's withdrawal from Sinai by calling on its former enemy and others in the Middle East to work towards an international peace conference.

In a statement on the eve of the celebration, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali urged Israel and all parties concerned to remove obstacles to the proposed conference.

Israel returned Sinai to Egypt in 1982 under their 1979 U.S.-sponsored peace treaty, the only such pact between the Jewish state and an Arab country.

The two countries are still in dispute over Taba, a 700-metre border strip at the head of the Gulf of Aqaba. The issue is now being considered by an arbitration panel in Geneva.

"Egypt sees the liberation of its land as a step on the road to liberate all territories" held by Israel since the 1967 Middle East war, Dr. Ghali said.

President Hosni Mubarak addressed the nation on television to mark the Sinai handover, but broke no new ground on the

proposed peace conference or a controversy over Egypt's relations with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Mr. Mubarak assured the United States Thursday that Egypt was not switching superpower allegiance to Moscow.

"Egypt does not fluctuate or swing in her policy. Egypt does not switch from one country to another ..." he said in a policy speech opening a new session of parliament.

He did not directly name either superpower, but said: "We do not deny a friendly country because another country has shown sympathy with us."

He was responding to opposition newspaper suggestions that Soviet agreement last month to reschedule Cairo's debts meant that Egypt, a U.S. partner for the past 15 years, was warming to Moscow because of friction with

Washington over terms for payment of military debts to the United States.

Mr. Mubarak rejected a report that he would soon visit Moscow to spite Washington on what would be the first trip by an Egyptian leader to the Soviet capital in more than a decade.

He said there was no truth in reports that Egypt was changing friendships "because of what they claim to be the rejection by a certain country of demands in the economic domain."

He was apparently referring to a continuing impasse between Cairo and Washington over Egyptian requests for easier terms for paying \$4.5 billion in debts for past arms purchases.

While discord continued with Washington, Moscow scored diplomatic points last month by agreeing, according to Cairo newspapers, to scrap interest on \$3 billion of Egyptian military debt and ease payment terms for \$70 million of civil debt.

Unusually, Mr. Mubarak made no mention of Middle East politics in his speech.

Officials said this was because of uncertainty over the outcome

of meetings of the Palestine National Council (PNC) in Algiers and because he was due to make a major speech on May Day.

Mr. Mubarak said later that the Palestinians had to maintain ties with Egypt despite demands by radicals in Algiers for a break because of Cairo's ties with Israel.

The Palestinians cannot go back on their relations with Egypt," he told reporters after the parliament session. "Egypt is the leading (Arab) country. Let us wait till their (the PNC's) final meeting."

In his speech, Mr. Mubarak said the government would crack down on any attempts to undermine Egypt's stability, security and democracy.

Apparently referring to isolated incidents of friction between majority Muslims and minority Christians, he said Egypt was a land of brotherhood, fraternity, compassion and tolerance.

"Egypt will not allow its lions' den to be invaded by the bats of darkness," he said.

The Reagan administration has linked Libya to a widespread campaign of anti-Western attacks.

The report, which the ADC said had been presented to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), said the victims — none of whom was Libyan — blamed anti-Libyan hysteria to the violence against them.

Almost 17 per cent of cases involved militant Jewish organisations such as the New York-based Jewish Defence League, the ADC said.

"You have a few who believe

that they have the right, if not the duty, to carry out their frustrations against individual members of the Arab community," said ADC official Faris Boufah.

One ADC official, who asked not to be identified, said he believed the FBI was on the brink of making arrests in the Oct. 11, 1985, bombing of an ADC regional office in Santa Ana, California, that killed ADC Western Regional Director Alex Odeh.

In a separate development, in Los Angeles, subversion charges were dropped Thursday against five Arabs and a woman from Kenya who the government alleges belong to a Palestine Marxist group, a U.S. government immigration lawyer said.

The six still face deportation proceedings for visa violations.

William Udenrantz, regional counsel for the western region of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalisation Service, said after meeting with lawyers for the six that their conduct had been contrary to the normal functions of an embassy.

Calls to the Libyan embassy on Friday went unanswered.

There are a total of 12 officials in the Libyan embassy in Nairobi.

Wanis Ali Mesellaty, the Libyan charge d'affaires, reportedly fled Kenya to neighbouring Uganda earlier this month after the spying issue first became public.

Relations between Kenya and Libya have been strained recently because of the spying charges. During an April 4 speech, President Daniel Arap Moi alluded to the spying charges and warned that he would break off relations with Libya if the practice continued.

Four former university student leaders have been sentenced to prison terms this month after confessing to spying for Libya. In each case, the defendants claimed that Mr. Mesellaty had approached them and offered them money and scholarships abroad in return for spying. The students said Libya sought information on American military activity at Kenya's Indian Ocean port of Mombasa.

The government said Mr. Mesellaty also asked the students to introduce him to current student leaders,

It said congressional sources reported investigators had

obtained the Swiss bank records in Paris on Monday and that they showed funds from the Iran arms sales were diverted to Nicaraguan "contra" rebels.

The report said the records were supplied to two committee members by Iranian-American Albert Hakim, who has been involved in both Iran sales and contra activities.

Hakim has been granted limited immunity by the House and Senate investigators.

Hakim's business partner, retired Air Force Maj. Gen. Richard Secord, who carried out contra and Iran operations, has so far refused to testify to the congressional committees.

## Shin Bet reportedly threatens strike

**TEL AVIV, Israel (AP)** — Israeli media has reported the Shin Bet intelligence agency had threatened to go on strike if the supreme court took up the case of any army officer who alleges he was framed.

Israel Radio reported Shin Bet officials warned they will strike by suspending further investigations of security suspects unless the government prevents the supreme court from investigating its activities.

However, the state-owned radio later quoted what was described as "an authorised source" as denying the strike threat.

The Shin Bet has no spokesman and its officials could not be reached for comment.

The leftist weekly Koteret Rashi indicated the agency preferred an overall probe of its methods to show its operations had remained unchanged for the past 20 years to a supreme court hearing that could end in a criminal investigation of agents.

"Shin Bet heads are threatening us that if Azaf Nafso... wins a serious hearing in his appeal, they will demand a public commission of inquiry and the opening of files going back 20 years and might even stop investigating suspects altogether," said the magazine, which was first to report the strike threat.

## Mzali blames government for Tunis protests

**PARIS (Agencies)** — Former Tunisian Prime Minister Mohammad Mzali on Friday blamed what he called the "big stick" policy of the Tunisian government for violent street demonstrations in Tunis.

"I regret these incidents like all Tunisians. They are a consequence of the policy of the big stick, the repression of the past eight months," Mr. Mzali told Reuters by telephone.

"They come as no surprise. The street is the only forum for expression now," he added.

Police fired tear gas in Tunis on Thursday to disperse about 100

young demonstrators chanting anti-government slogans and calling for the release of Rashid Ghannouchi, leader of the opposition Islamic Tendency Movement.

Mr. Mzali said what he called the cruelty of the Tunisian courts in sentencing offenders as well as the breakdown of dialogue between government and opposition were causes for discontent.

Mr. Mzali was dismissed last July by President Habib Bourguiba and fled to Switzerland. He was sentenced in absentia this week to 15 years hard labour for embezzlement and mismanagement.

The premier, leader of the right-wing Likud Bloc, also visited the Zofel Sharon School in this 2,000-member settlement.

"There will be more development (of settlements)," Shamir vowed. "It is a dangerous illusion to believe that anyone will succeed in removing Jewish settlement from any part of the land of Israel."

His statement appeared aimed at Foreign Minister Shimon Peres' left-wing Labour Party, which favours giving up parts of the West Bank and Gaza in exchange for peace agreements with

the Arabs.

Peres, who opposes increased Jewish settlement in the West Bank as an impediment to peace-making, said in an Israel Television interview Wednesday night that Israel had never before been so close to opening direct negotiations with Jordan.

He added if the country's coalition government did not reach agreement on peace talks within a year its existence would no longer be justified.

Asked about Peres' comments, Shamir said if early elections were necessary because of disagreements about how Israel should advance toward peace, they would be held.

But Shamir added: "I think we have to do everything so that the elections will take place on schedule." Elections are to be held

after the coalition government's four-year term expires in October 1988.

Shamir also visited the nearby Palestinian village of Qalqilya, where 35,000 Palestinians live. As two dozen soldiers watched from the road and nearby rooftops, Shamir vowed Israeli would "take all the necessary measures to secure peace and stability in the area."

He said increased Jewish settlement would also mean better security for Jews living in the territory Israel occupied in 1967.

According to figures published by the settler movement, there are 64,000 Jews in 134 settlements in the West Bank. The settlers live with about 800,000 Arabs. Qalqilya: Mayor Abu Sufina Abdul Rahim met Shamir during the visit.

The six still face deportation proceedings for visa violations.

William Udenrantz, regional counsel for the western region of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalisation Service, said after meeting with lawyers for the six that the charges were dropped to speed up their deportation.

Simple violations of immigration rules, such as staying in the United States after their visas had expired, will be easy to prove, Mr. Udenrantz said.

The six, some of them students, had been accused of violating the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, under which immigrants may be deported for belonging to groups advocating the overthrow of the U.S. government.

The government said Mr. Mesellaty also asked the students to introduce him to current student leaders,

It said congressional sources reported investigators had

## Shamir vows more settlements in West Bank

**ALFEI MENASHE, Occupied West Bank (AP)** — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir visited a memorial to a slain Jewish settler and said it was a "dangerous illusion" to believe Israel would make territorial concessions for peace.

The premier, leader of the right-wing Likud Bloc, also visited the Zofel Sharon School in this 2,000-member settlement.

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## ADC says anti-Arab violence rising in U.S.

**WASHINGTON (R)** — Violent acts against Arabs in the United States rose last year with most linked to anti-Libya sentiments, according to a report released by the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC), a Washington-based group, listed 42 incidents of

which it called hate and political violence directed against the estimated two or three million American-Arabs.

Asked about efforts to convene an international conference to resolve the 39-year-old Arab-Israeli conflict, Dr. Kreisky said: "The United States is not very honest about that."

The United States, after opposing the idea for years, has recently expressed support for such a peace parley, to be held under United Nations auspices.

## Kreisky criticises U.S. Mideast policy

**ALGIERS, Algeria (AP)** — Former Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky addressed the Palestine National Council (PNC) on Thursday and later criticised the United States' Mideast policy.

Asked about efforts to convene an international conference to resolve the 39-year-old Arab-Israeli conflict, Dr. Kreisky said: "The United States is not very honest about that."

The United States, after opposing the idea for years, has recently expressed support for such a peace parley, to be held under United Nations auspices.

Speaking at a news conference, Dr. Kreisky, a vice president of the Socialist International, said he would try to secure observer status for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in the socialist group.

He also reiterated his support for the PLO and for the Palestinians' right to self-determination, but said Israel and the United States were not serious about peace.

Looking frail after a long illness, Dr. Kreisky said U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 could not serve as a base for a

Middle East settlement.

The United States has insisted that the resolution serve as a platform for a Middle East peace. It calls for recognising the state of Israel and for the return of Palestinian refugees to the homes they fled in the 1967 war. But it makes no reference to the creation of a Palestinian state.

Dr. Kreisky told the PNC that he was ailing for a while but "I am healthy again to help my friend the PLO." He was greeted by long applause as he walked into the hall arm-in-arm with PLO leader Yasser Arafat.

## Qadhafi: Iran's war aim unrealistic

**LONDON (R)** — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi said Iran's main aim in its war with Iraq — the removal of Iraqi government — was unrealistic and ridiculous, Libyan television reported.

Col. Qadhafi said he was working seriously to end the war, adding that Iran should drop its demand for a change of regime in Iraq.

"When someone says that land is his and occupies it, that is understandable," he said.

"But when someone says he is fighting to topple someone else

— his government or his revolution — this is unrealistic and the whole thing becomes ridiculous," he added.

Col. Qadhafi said France, which supports Chad in fighting Libyan forces, was the "number one state inciting the continuation of this war in order to benefit from it."

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Provincial governors meet today

AMMAN (Petra) — A symposium for provincial governors opens today at the Royal Cultural Centre with the participation of 20 governors and district governors. The seminar has been organised by the Jordan Institute of Public Administration (IPA) in cooperation with the Ministry of Interior. The institute's director general Abdullah Elayyan said that the symposium was a concrete effort to promote regional planning and is being held as a result of the increasing role of provincial governors in supervising the implementation of the five-year development plan. The three-day symposium, he added, is aimed at defining a general framework for provincial governors and will discuss matters related to national development plan.

## Khatib back from culture ministers talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Information and Culture Mohammad Al Khatib Friday returned to Amman from Damascus after taking part in the 6th conference of Arab ministers of culture which concluded there on Thursday. The three-day conference discussed topics related to inter-Arab cultural cooperation and exchange. Euro-Arab cultural dialogue as well as Arab-African cultural dialogue.

## Fayez congratulates Egyptian speaker

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akef Al Fayez, who is also speaker of the Arab Parliamentary Union (APU) Thursday sent a cable to Dr. Rifa'at Mahjoub congratulating him on his re-election as speaker of the Egyptian People's Assembly. In his cable, Mr. Fayez wished Dr. Mahjoub continued good health and happiness and the Egyptian people further progress and prosperity. Also Thursday, Mr. Fayez sent a cable of condolences to Mr. Hussein Hussein, speaker of the Lebanese Lower House of Parliament, over the death of Lebanese Deputy Nadim Na'ma.

## Hamzeh accepts invitation to visit Poland

AMMAN (Petra) — Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh Thursday received Polish Ambassador in Amman Ludwick Janczyszyn to review bilateral relations in health fields. Mr. Janczyszyn extended an invitation to the minister to visit Poland at the head of a Jordan Medical Council delegation to familiarise himself with Poland's advanced medical institutes and centres and to examine the specialisation exams for Polish doctors. Dr. Hamzeh accepted the invitation and said he would visit Poland after his participation in the World Health Organisation (WHO) meetings which will be held in Geneva next month. The visit is in implementation of an agreement on health cooperation between Jordan and Poland and signed in 1980.

## Haj Hassan receives AWF secretary

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan Thursday received Mrs. Manal Younis, secretary general of the Arab Women's Federation, to discuss the meetings of the AWF permanent bureau which concluded here on Wednesday. Mrs. Younis expressed appreciation to the minister for the efforts and facilities Jordan provided to make the meetings a success. The meeting was attended by Mrs. Haifa Al Bashir, chairman of the General Federation of Jordanian Women.

## Rabin disputes contention

(Continued from page 1)

settlers it was a "dangerous illusion" to believe Israel would make "territorial concessions" for peace.

"There will be more development (of settlements)," Mr. Shamir said. "It is a dangerous illusion to believe that anyone will succeed in removing Jewish settlement from any part of the land of Israel."

Israelis living in Alfei Menashe and other nearby settlements have recently criticised Mr. Rabin because of mounting protests by Palestinians in the occupied West Bank.

Mr. Rabin told a senior Labour Party forum that the areas occupied by Alfei Menashe and Ariel would be "open for future negotiations." Israel Radio reported.

"I am familiar with the position of my party. We support negotiations without any preconditions, which means everything is open for negotiations," Simcha Dinitz, a leading legislator from Mr. Peres' party, explained in a radio interview.

In the continuing Labour-Likud dispute, Mr. Shamir and Mr. Peres have sent rival envoys to the United States to seek Reagan administration support for their diverging views on a Middle East peace conference, officials said Friday.

Mr. Shamir sent minister without portfolio Moshe Arens to warn against a conference while Mr. Peres had dispatched Rafi Edri, parliamentary floor leader of his Labour Party, to lobby for the idea, they added.

Both hoped to meet Secretary of State George Shultz, the officials said.

The conflict over an international conference has brought Israel's shaky coalition cabinet to the brink of a crisis but it is unclear if either side is ready to force early elections.

Minister for Religious Affairs Zevulun Hammer on Friday urged Mr. Shamir to order both men home, saying their conflicting missions put Israel to shame abroad.

The Davar newspaper said Thursday that Israel's agriculture minister had delivered a message from Mr. Peres to Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak urging him to pursue plans for a Middle East peace conference.

Arieh Nahamkin, in Egypt until Sunday for talks on agricultural cooperation, said in an interview with Israel Radio that he met Mr. Mubarak for an hour on Wednesday.

Davar said Mr. Nahamkin told the Egyptian president that Mr. Peres believed efforts to convene a conference must not be affected by the decision of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat to abrogate the Feb. 11, 1985 agreement.

## Residents of Salfit praise programme for W. Bank

AMMAN (Petra) — Palestinians living in the Salfit district of the occupied West Bank have expressed their gratitude and appreciation to His Majesty King Hussein for his efforts to assist inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories and to enhance their steadfastness.

In a memo sent to King Hussein and received by Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Dardin, Salfit district teachers, farmers and other employees praised the economic and

social development programme for the West Bank saying that it meets the demands and needs of the people in the occupied Arab territories. They also thanked the government for the support it provides to the agricultural sector and for increasing salaries of the teaching staff, who were appointed after 1967.

The memo was signed by members of the Cooperative Society in Salfit, farmers, teachers and other employees.

## Amman governor issues regulations for Ramadan

AMMAN (Petra) — Amman Governor Mohammad Ali Al Aziz has issued regulations banning smoking, eating, drinking, and other activities that violate the sanctity of the holy fasting month of Ramadan.

Under the new regulations, smoking, eating, and drinking will be banned in public places, streets and on public transportation. Violators will be referred to the concerned authorities for disciplinary action, according to the regulations.

However, the regulations excluded tourist groups, foreigners, and individuals staying in hotels or resthouses. They permit hotels and resthouses to cater for tourist

groups or individuals staying at these hotels or visiting the tourist sites.

Under the regulations, all restaurants will be closed during the day. They can, however, open two hours before the time for breaking the fast. Also, all bars inside and outside restaurants shall be closed during the fasting month, except the five star hotel bars, which can provide tourists and foreigners with their requirements in their rooms.

The governor asked all administrative governors and the concerned authorities to strictly enforce these regulations and to supervise their implementation.

## Cabinet approves JD 12m to support local councils

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet has approved allocating an estimated JD 12,858,450 — to be collected in revenues from the fuel tax, licensing fees, and fines during this year — for local councils, according to Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Yousef Hamdan Al Jaber.

In an interview with Petra on Friday, Mr. Al Jaber said that quotas, drawn up by the ministry, have taken into consideration many factors, including administrative and geographic position, population, development needs and the creation of the Greater Amman Municipality. However, the minister said the quota (share) for a municipal council has been fixed at a minimum of JD 4,600.

## Fayez, Iraqi speaker review APU activities, bilateral ties

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akef Al Fayez, also speaker of the Arab Parliamentary Union (APU), Thursday met with Speaker of the Iraqi National Council Sa'doun Hamadi and reviewed with him bilateral relations and means of supporting the APU to enable it to carry out its pan-Arab and international responsibilities.

Mr. Fayez expressed Jordan's support for Iraq in its war with Iran in defence of the Arab World. He reviewed His Majesty Fayed.

## Archaeology institute holds workshop on pastoralism

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology at Yarmouk University is currently holding a workshop on the subject of "Pastoralism in Arabia and Bilad Al Sham". The purpose of the workshop is to gather together anthropologists, epigraphists, historians and archaeologists to explore the history and development of pastoralism through the promotion of interdisciplinary discussion.

As well as scholars from Jordan and neighbouring Arab countries participants from France, Italy, Britain, Hungary and the U.S. will be attending. The university hopes to organise more ambitious biannual conferences where this topic, considered to be of great importance for a fuller understanding of Arab history, can be studied in greater depth.

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## Ministry reconsiders decision on chemistry classification

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Education Thouqan Al Hindawi has said that his ministry will soon decide to cancel a measure taken last year which classified chemistry as an elective subject for students of the general secondary study certificate (Tawjihi).

Mr. Hindawi's statement came during a ceremony honouring chemists held Thursday by the Jordanian Chemists' Association on the occasion of Arab Chemists Day.

The previous decision, he said, had grave and negative results by discouraging students from studying chemistry which negatively affected Jordan's efforts aimed at increasing the qualified staff in this field.

The minister stressed that Jordan and the Arab World were in need of many scientists and specialists in chemistry to help industrial development in the Arab World. The minister also reviewed the role of Arab chemists throughout history in scientific endeavours.

The chemists' association president, Dr. Mohammad Salameh, earlier noted the role Jordanian chemists have played in industries and the national development plans.

Meanwhile, meetings of the ninth session of the Higher Council of the Arab Chemists' Federation (ACF) concluded here Thursday with a call for promoting cooperation and the exchange of information with world chemical organisations to introduce Arab chemistry scholars and their contributions to this field.

Participants emphasised the importance of compiling an Arab chemical compendium to serve as a general reference for chemists in the Arab World.

The ACF Higher Council praised a Ministry of Communication's decision to issue a commemorative stamp on the occasion of Arab Chemists' Day. Jordan is the first Arab country to issue such a stamp.

The council also elected Palestine's representative Dr. Ahmad Said as its president for the present term and the association's president Dr. Mohammad Salameh as ACF assistant secretary general for the next three years.

## U.S. delegation ends short visit after briefing by King

AMMAN (J.T.) — A U.S. delegation of businessmen, politicians and journalists left Amman for Cairo on Friday after a one-day working visit to Jordan as part of a Middle East tour. During their brief visit, the delegation were received by His Majesty King Hussein who explained to them Jordan's view vis-a-vis the international conference on Middle East peace and U.S. policy in the Middle East. The members of the delegation also met with senior Jordanian officials during their stopover.

During their audience at the Royal Court King Hussein stressed Jordan's position and stands on finding a just and durable solution to the Middle East and said that the international peace conference is the best forum for achieving this end.

King Hussein said Jordan views an international peace conference, to be attended by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and all parties involved in the Middle East conflict, as the best forum for achieving a just, comprehensive and durable peace in the region.

Reviewing the latest political developments in the Middle East and the efforts being made to find a just and permanent solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict, King Hussein said the United States could play a more active role through participation in the efforts currently being made to convene the conference and in restoring security and stability in the region.

The King explained Jordan's view of American policy in the region in general and the Arab-Israeli conflict in particular.

The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Al Oasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid and American Ambassador to Jordan Paul Boeker.

The participants are all civic leaders or chief executive officers or board members of important U.S. business firms. These include attorney and former special Middle East Envoy Robert Strauss; Mr. Dwayne Andreas, Chairman of the Board of Archer Daniels Midland Company and chairman of the U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council;

Foreign Relations Executives Mr. Peter Tarnoff, Mr. John Millington, and Mr. Peter Jabber.

The group's visit is sponsored by the U.S. Council of Foreign Relations.

The Council publishes *Foreign Affairs*, the influential periodical dealing with international affairs. The Council, with its headquarters in New York, declares as its purpose the "study of the international aspects of American political, economic and strategic problems."

## Prominent architect shows cross-section of designs

By Nermene Murad  
Special to the Jordan Times



Ja'far Touqan

Utilising space efficiently, which is one of Mr. Touqan's main considerations in his architecture, is not necessarily related to economising. Yet, he adds, as a result of the existing economic pressures, people are now turning towards optimising the use of space.

His projects include the Arab Jordan Investment Bank, the Riyadh Centre on Thursday, highlights architect Ja'far Touqan's designs of residential housing, villas, hotels, and commercial centres that have been completed or are being constructed. Mr. Touqan's office has done work on projects stretching from Jordan and the Arab World to China.

The exhibition, which runs through May 14, presents a review of some of Mr. Touqan's prominent achievements and creations in the world of architecture.

Mr. Touqan told the Jordan Times that his conception of Jordanian architecture involves the adapting of new designs with existing architecture, the Jordanian environment and distinctive way of life.

The King explained Jordan's view of American policy in the region in general and the Arab-Israeli conflict in particular.

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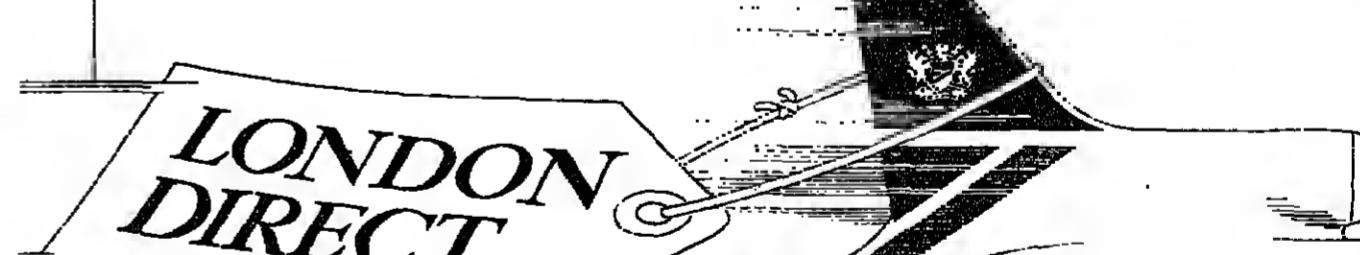
He judges that, with the present economic depression, there is pressure on clients and architects to be more conscious of costs. This situation, he thinks, is a positive one because it could result in changes from the "very very hackneyed and primitive architecture" to a technological more modern one.

He has 20 engineers working within his team.

# London

## Mon. Wed. Thurs. and Sat.

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## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Friday's

*Al Ra'i*: King reaffirms Jordan's stand

HIS Majesty King Hussein on Thursday stressed Jordan's position vis-a-vis the international peace conference, saying that it is the best means for achieving a just and durable peace in the Middle East region. The King, addressing U.S. businessmen, politicians and journalists, said that the United States can play an important role in establishing peace in the region. The King's reaffirmation of Jordan's position is aimed at informing the U.S. public opinion of the facts, so that it can play a fruitful and positive role with U.S. decision-makers in pushing the peace process forward, thus respecting the international will. Washington is fully aware that the European Community is in favour of holding the international peace conference and are pressing forward with their efforts towards convening this conference. Moreover the European Community is worried and concerned about U.S.-Israeli attempts to obstruct holding this conference. Therefore, the American public opinion is now invited to play a major role in changing the American policy in the region positively, and to assist in holding the conference, contributing to building genuine peace and to turning the region into an oasis for stability and prosperity.

*Al Dustour*: Iran internationalises the conflict

THE news that Iran has installed rocket launchers in the Fao Peninsula and in the southern mouth of the Gulf, has serious implications and consequences because it threatens the national security of the whole Gulf region. These provocative Iranian plans are not but a clear evidence that it has totally failed to gain any military victory on the battle front and that the Iranians are only aimed at distracting the attention of the Iranian people from the losses and defeats their forces have sustained. By doing so, Iran has actually taken the first step towards involving foreign forces in the conflict, because the Gulf countries have found themselves in a position where they must seek protection of their commercial ships from the newly-installed Iranian rockets at the mouth of the Gulf. Another evidence of Iranian hostile intentions, is the rejection by Iran's foreign minister on Thursday of a Soviet proposal for holding an international conference to discuss the Iran-Iraq war. This rejection worsens the situation and makes futile all efforts to find a peaceful solution to the conflict. If Iran is really concerned about the Gulf states' maintaining control over their security, as voiced by Iranian officials, then why is it trying to internationalise the conflict?

*Sawt Al Shaab*: International responsibility

THE establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East is certainly a joint international responsibility not only an Arab, European or Asian responsibility. It is an international responsibility which all world countries should contribute to, and the United States should be no exception. The U.S. is a superpower and it can exercise pressure on Israel to accept the principle of peace and the proposed mechanism for establishing it. This was reaffirmed once more on Thursday by His Majesty King Hussein during a meeting with U.S. businessmen, politicians and journalists. King Hussein called on Washington to make serious efforts towards establishing peace in the region by taking up a more effective role in the efforts to achieve this goal. It seems that the U.S. failure to distinguish between its relations with Israel and its commitment towards the peace process in particular and the human rights in general is behind the current U.S. stand. The American position, therefore, should not be based on a unilateral view, which is always supportive of the Israeli position. Therefore America should contribute to an international peace conference to be attended by all parties concerned including the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the five permanent member states of the United Nations Security Council.

Thursday's

*Al Ra'i*: Jordan continues efforts

KING Hussein has returned to Amman following an Arab and European tour designed to give further momentum to the efforts aimed at achieving a lasting peace in the Middle East. The King visited Morocco, Holland, Belgium and Britain to explain the need for an international Middle East peace conference that can ensure the establishment of a lasting peace. During his talks with European leaders, King Hussein's efforts and his views received clear support and backing, and the Europeans expressed willingness to back steps to be taken to lead to the proposed international conference. Needless to say that Jordan's efforts had been instrumental in securing this overwhelming European support and the King's endeavours clearly reflect his keenness on maintaining the strongest ties with the Palestinian people and advocating their cause on the international scene. These Jordanian moves clearly reflect the inseparable links binding the Palestinians and Jordanians together, links made up of sacrifice, suffering and joint struggle. Over the years Jordan proved committed to the Palestine cause and does not shirk its responsibility towards the Palestinians and their struggle for freedom.

*Al Dustour*: King returns from peace mission

KING Hussein has just concluded a tour abroad designed to win the support of Arab and friendly nations for just Arab causes. The news media which covered the King's tour and his talks with European leaders reflected the great influence which the monarch had left on his hosts through his wisdom, his reason and his vast experience in international relations and in presenting the question of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The King's ability in advocating Arab rights has won him the admiration and the friendship of the European Community and its leadership following a long period of mystery that has shrouded the European countries position and attitude towards the Arab-Israeli conflict. King Hussein has spearheaded Arab efforts for convincing the world of the need for the implementation of the U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and the need for restoring the rights of the Palestinian people in their homeland. At the beginning only a minority of world nations accepted the idea of an international conference but, thanks to Jordan's efforts, most nations now back this effort.

## VIEW FROM AMMAN

# The Algiers meetings: The 18th PNC

By Dr. Kamel S. Abu Jaber

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat spoke for only twenty minutes at the meeting of the Palestine National Council (PNC) in Algiers. A twenty-minute speech that will be of great significance to the future course of the Palestine problem. This preliminary assessment and analysis of Mr. Arafat's speech takes place while the PNC meetings and the Palestinian-Palestinian dialogue is still in progress. While every previous PNC meeting was significant in its own way, each responding to some special set of circumstances, this meeting may historically prove of added significance. Several reasons account for this, not the least of which being that the Palestinian people, though in diaspora, and subject, in varying degrees, to all types of mental and physical anguish and pressures, still maintain the ability to regenerate their will, draw attention to their plight and re-emphasise their rights in Palestine.

Forty years of diaspora, five major wars later in addition to tens of thousands of aggressions against them, the Palestinians still have the capacity to say no; to reject the dictate and the degradations of Israel and its fact creating capacity. In his Algiers speech, like in his United Nations speech of 1974, Mr. Arafat emphasised several strategic goals for Palestinian action over the next few years. The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), he said, will continue its pursuit of the goal of peace through an international peace conference though it will not, for the moment, relinquish its armed struggle against Israel. Holding an olive branch in one hand and a rifle in the other is one way to emphasise Israeli continued intransigence against reaching an honourable and just solution to the Palestine problem. In its euphoria of temporary military superiority, Israel still dreams that it can impose its will on the area

and its people. The PLO, Mr. Arafat insisted, still pursues the peace path through an international peace conference which it will attempt on an equal footing with all the other participants.

It is sad that Palestinian action and the unity of most of the organisations making up the PLO had as their price the abrogation of the Jordanian-Palestinian Accord of February 11, 1985. It is sad because, as it turned out, that accord was already defunct not only because of Jordanian-Palestinian misunderstandings, but also because of the negative influence of other parties, principally the United States and Israel. After four years of sharp differences between the various Palestinian factions some semblance of Palestinian unity has been restored. It is hoped that this unity will form the basis for further rational use of time and resources in order to alleviate the hardships and degradations suffered by other Palestinians: Those under direct military occupation in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, in Lebanon and elsewhere. On Sunday, April 9, 1987, Israel shelled 14 Lebanese villages, on Monday, a Palestinian youth was wounded in Khan Younis ... Though that is the price of honour, Israeli terror and the Israeli strategy of pushing all the Arabs out of Palestine should be kept in mind.

The Algiers PNC meetings were also significant in their moderate tone vis-a-vis future PLO relations with Jordan and Egypt. In both cases Palestinian leadership, previously considered most radical, took a conciliatory moderate stand. The radicals' agreement to the pursuit of a peaceful settlement is in itself significant. Just as significant was their acceptance of keeping the door open for a serious dialogue with Jordan and Egypt. Strategic, tactical as well as objective realities necessitate that the search for dialogue with

Jordan, singled out in the PLO statement, be continued. The same is true with regard to Egypt whose alienation from the Arab World since the signing of the peace treaty with Israel has had catastrophic consequences for all the Arabs. It is important that, of all the Palestinian leadership, Dr. George Habash defended these positions indicating the movement of a majority of the Palestinian leadership towards more moderation.

The PNC meeting in Algiers was a victory for Mr. Arafat personally as he once more was able to display his political acumen and ability by once again gathering the various factions under one umbrella and also for his moderate approach with regard to a peaceful, though just and honourable, settlement of the Palestine problem.

Jordan, with its experienced political leadership will, no doubt, pursue the dialogue with the PLO. If the struggle over Palestine, which is now in its second century has proved anything it is that peace can only be achieved and sustained when backed by power. It would seem that at least for the present historical moment, Israel will do what it has been doing all along regardless of justice, morality, peace or whether the Jordanians and Palestinians be in agreement or discord. Surely the objective criteria for peace or for holding an international peace conference are not present in any of the three sides of the Arab-Israeli-American triangle. Maybe what has taken place in Algiers will force the other two sides to see some new realities.

Jordan's balanced response to the PLO declaration emanates from its adherence to the 1982 Arab Fez Peace Plan.

## U.S. sees PLO move as unlikely to block peace effort

(Continued from page 1)  
more specifics, or what it dealt with in general terms only?

State Department official: No. There were several conversations that took place on Middle East subjects — issues such as the peace process, Afghanistan, and the Iran-Iraq war — did come up and were dealt with in some detail — basically a reiteration of what our policies are.

I really do not feel at liberty to go into detail of their conversations. But I think it would suffice to say there was a complete reiteration of what Soviet and American policies are on the respective issues. There were long discussions on the peace process. I think I would really like to leave it at that, though, rather than getting into detail.

Calls: You would not say whether there was a slight change in positions of both parties as a result of this — call it dialogue?

The second part I am interested — how come the Middle East was so important or we were led to believe it was important that Secretary Murphy was here and he did not go with Secretary Shultz?

Answer: Secretary Shultz is very well-informed about a number of issues on the Middle East. The major reasons why the Moscow talks were held was concerning U.S.-Soviet bilateral issues — arms control issues. These are, as you know, the major focuses of the meeting in Moscow. There were some regional talks — the Soviet's followup — to the regional talks that Under-Secretary Armacost had the month before. But that was not the major purpose of the Moscow meetings.

I think other than Assistant Secretary Ridgway, none of the regional assistant secretaries from the Department of State travelled on the trip.

Diane Founds, Deutsche Presse Agentur: Going back to the Soviet Union again, we know about the arrangement that the Soviets have made on shipping with Kuwait, and now the Soviet deputy minister is doing his rounds in the Gulf, and today he was in Oman, and apparently he has communicated to the leadership of Oman new proposals from (Soviet leader Mikhail) Gorbachev for protecting shipping in the Gulf again.

As you know, the United States and a number of Western allies impose to their economies — of great importance to their economies — a large quantity of oil and other petroleum products through the Gulf. It is a vital lifeline for many of those economies, and something that is very important to us and to them.

So we will be happy to receive this delegation. I don't know for who is going to be comprising it or the exact date, but my understanding is it is sometime next month.

Q: Isn't it being headed by the North Yemeni prime minister? A: I don't know. I really don't know who is going to be heading the delegation.

The second part of your question — what are we doing — you were at the hearing yesterday, I believe, weren't you? No. Let me just repeat a couple of things that we said at the time. When Assistant Secretary Murphy was testifying yesterday before the Hamilton subcommittee as beginning, just before he testified, Congressman Stephen Solarz testified that the Kuwaitis working out with the Soviet Union that they are changing their position or behaviour like you say, you need to —

A: I think that Secretary Shultz addressed himself to a number of issues in the talks in Moscow and also to characterising Soviet behaviour. Its policy changes are a whole glaucoma way. He had a first-hand experience and, I think, described it very eloquently — much better than I could.

Mr. Murphy was asked at the time if the administration supported that resolution, and he said, "Yes, we do." And we do very strongly. We think that a lot of effort, international efforts which we have supported — and in fact we're working with various members of the United Nations

to try to get various resolutions with teeth in them, in the past to try to move towards ending the war.

Again, as in other conflicts, in order to end a war, you have to have both parties willing to sit down and negotiate. And it has been some time since the Iraqi government has stated its willingness to negotiate, accept negotiation or mediation to end the war. The Iranian side in the war has steadfastly refused to accept it.

We believe that one of the best methods to convince the Iranians that it is not in their interest to continue the war is to find ways of stopping war material from getting to them. Therefore, you have Operation Staunch, which is our way, our little effort, of trying to convince countries that do have an arms shipment relationship with Iran to stop it, because only when the weapons supply dries up will, we believe, the Iranians be willing to sit down and negotiate their differences with the Iraqis.

So whenever we hear something about possible shipments, either commercial ones through countries or government shipments, we approach those governments and we tell them how strongly we feel about that. This is the way that we do implement Operation Staunch.

Sohnu Dabir, BBC: I have a follow-up to this question, please. Don't you think that if the Iranians think that they are going to be defeated, don't you think that they might get up to more violent means in the Gulf?

A: Let me understand. If Iranians think that they are going to —

Ms. Dabir: If they are close to defeat, yes.

A: I don't — I have not been —

Ms. Dabir: That is what you are anticipating, isn't it?

A: We are not looking for the defeat or victory of either side. What we think is in the best interests of both countries, which have suffered an enormous amount both in terms of people killed, wounded, and devastation of the economies, the best interest of both sides is to sit down and negotiate their differences. We are not looking for the defeat of Iran. I think the Iranians believe that they can win this war. Why else would they insist it so vigorously?

Q: Now that the Palestinians are meeting in Algiers to work out a platform, do you think that this process would push the peace process forward or would hinder it?

A: I think it is a little bit too early to make an assessment of what has been going on at the PNC in Algiers. I understand there is at least a couple of more days of discussions on there. There is a lot of inter-Arab politicking that is going on. I do not want to involve myself in the middle of that. There are enough people in Algiers that are talking about the issues.

Rafic Maalouf, An Nahar: Assistant Secretary Murphy described the talks in Moscow as, "We had solid discussion." Can you say for now that from your talks with the Soviet Union that they are changing their position or behaviour like you say, you need to —

A: I think that Secretary Shultz addressed himself to a number of issues in the talks in Moscow and also to characterising Soviet behaviour. Its policy changes are a whole glaucoma way. He had a first-hand experience and, I think, described it very eloquently — much better than I could.

He said Israel and the United States were the only two parties opposed to the conference and that both countries were trying to forestall it from serving its purpose by insisting on direct negotiations that were rejected by all Arab parties.

Mr. Kaddoumi said the proposed conference should be convened at the invitation of the United Nations based on all pertinent U.N. resolutions on the

ber of things in the Middle East — whether it is a peace process, whether it is Afghanistan. I think you are all aware that there are some differences of view.

I do not want to get into the specifics of this, though.

Q: To go back to the PNC — I know you say it is too soon for an assessment.

A: Certainly for me. There may be some scholars out in the area who are willing to go out on a limb and predict, but I am not.

Q: We will give it a shot, anyway. On the abrogation of the Amman accord, does that make a difference one way or the other, as far as the U.S. is concerned, in terms of pushing the peace process forward or, again, acting as an obstacle? I mean, it has been moribund, for it mildly, for some time.

Does that change things at all, the fact that it has been announced?

A: As I said, I do not want to get into any kind of an assessment of what has been going on there. But I would just say that the peace process stands on its own merits.

There are objective reasons why the peace process should go forward. There are many of them; you can probably think of more than I can. But certainly all of the peoples from the region could benefit from a negotiation that would lead to peace between Israeli and Arab, whether Palestinian or from other countries in the region as well.

What are we trying to reach now is to find the criteria. How are we going to get these negotiations started? We think that the stands on its own merit. It is very important, and I think that is why the Jordanians — I do not mean to be a spokesman for them and I am not acting as one. But I think that is why the Jordanians have felt and came out with a statement saying that they will continue to pursue the process because it should go forward. We believe very strongly that it should.

Q: But the implication of the abrogation of the Amman agreement basically means that it will be difficult for Palestinians to step forward and participate either in a joint delegation or as independent or whatever.

A: I do not want to read into, as I said before, what is going on in Algiers right now. There are several more days of discussions that are there. As you know, in many parlays of this sort, it takes a long time to sift through and to see what things really mean. I am not going to make an assessment right now on that.

Q: But in other words, you are

leaving the door open for Palestinians to take part in the joint delegation by not reacting —

A: We have always said that Palestinians must be involved every step of the way in the peace process. They are directly affected by it and they should be part of it. This has always been our policy. If you take a look back to Sept. 1, 1982 — the president's Middle East peace initiative — Palestinians figure very prominently in that. This is not any change in our policy.

Hamdi Fuad, Al Ahram: Is it easier for the United States that there will be a separate Palestinian delegation in the talks, or is it better for you that there will be a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation?

A: That is exactly what I said in different words.

Q: What did he mean by that?

A: What it means is that there are objective criteria — there are reasons why the peace process should go forward. There are a lot of people in the region — in fact, a vast majority of the people in the Middle East — who would benefit from, we think, the peace process going forward and coming to its ultimate destination, which is a comprehensive peace in the region. This is something that we have strived for and a number of players in the region have as well.

A: For the last several years, the Jordanians — King Hussein and others in the Jordanian government — have been discussing with Palestinians the possibility of a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation. This is something that we have talked about almost continuously as what we see as a very logical and what we think could be a very good move; that there would be a delegation, a joint delegation, set up to negotiate with Israel.

## World birth rate rises

By Randolph E. Schmid  
The Associated Press

**WASHINGTON** — The rate at which people are being born is speeding up again, just as the planet's population edges past the 5 billion milestone, a population study group reported Monday.

The private Population Reference Bureau cited an easing of strict birth limits in China as a prime reason for the pickup in population growth.

The Bureau's new world population data sheet for 1987 estimates that the July 1 population of the world will be 5.026 billion.

The United Nations has projected that the world will pass the 5 billion milestone early in July, while another private study group, the Population Institute, calculated the mark was passed last year.

In its new report, the Population Reference Bureau estimated the worldwide birth rate at 28 births per 1,000 people, up from 27 last year. The world's rate had been 27 for two years, down from 28 in 1984 and 29 in 1983, the group said.

"If Beijing continues to ease up on its population policy, it will shatter current assumptions about a continuing slowdown in the global population's growth rate," said Bureau specialist Carl Haub. "China's sheer size dominates the entire demographic picture."

China's policy of one child per family had been very effective in reducing growth in recent years, but that has not been stressed as heavily this year, said Mary Kent of the Bureau.

As a result, China's birth rate jumped from 18 per 1,000 people in 1986 to 21 this year and "they may have trouble getting it back down," Kent said in a telephone interview.

"They didn't mean to ease up that much," she said, adding that there have been indications that Chinese officials plan to renew their stress on small families.

Kent cited a combination of factors for the Chinese increase in births, including some public reaction against the strict limits, a large number of young people

moving into the childbearing ages and some changes in the age at which people marry.

Between 1986 and 1987, the Chinese population grew from 1.263 billion to 1.275 billion. That means more than one human being in five was a resident of China.

China's strict birth policies have been subject to criticism in recent years, with critics in the United States contending that coercion was being used to get people to have abortions. Such criticisms led to the cutoff of a proposed 25-million-dollar U.S. contribution to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities last year.

Regionally, Africa has been the world's highest birth rate, averaging 44 births per 1,000 people, down from 45 in 1986. Over the past year, the population of the African continent has increased from 583 million to 601 million.

At the current rate, Africa's population will double in 28 years.

Asia — not counting China — has the second highest birth rate at 33 per 1,000 people, down from 34 a year earlier. The continent's population outside China totals 1.868 billion, up from 1.826 billion a year ago.

Next came Latin America with a birth rate of 30 per 1,000 population, down from 31 last year. The population of that area rose from 419 million to 421 million.

Oceania, the nations of the Pacific Ocean, have an estimated birth rate of 20, down from 21 last year. Their population totals 25 million, about the same as last year.

The birth rate for the Soviet Union is 19 per 1,000, down from 20 a year ago in a population of 284 million, up from 280 million.

North America has a current birth rate of 15 per 1,000, down from 16. The population of the United States and Canada totals 270 million, up from 267 million.

And Europe sports the lowest birth rate at 13 per 1,000 people, unchanged from a year earlier.

The population of that region is 495 million, up from 493 million in 1986.

## JTV Channel 2 Preview

Sat. — April 25, 1987

8:30 Music Box

9:30 Dad's Army  
Battle School

10:20 Feature Film  
Guilty or Innocent  
Starring:  
George Peppard  
Barney Phillips  
Walter McGinn

Sun. — April 26, 1987

8:30 Growing Pains  
Choices

Maggie is disturbed when she learns that Carol's lifetime goals don't include marriage or family, and her desire to make it in a man's world is based on an obligation she feels she owes her mother. These points are revealed through an opportunity Carol has to skip a grade in school.

9:10 Doc. — Secret Country

The programme discusses the question of British imperialism in Australia 200 years ago, where we view a clear idea of the despotism of the English in Australia, their bad treatment of the Australian aborigines, and also the detriment caused by the nuclear arms experiments that were made in the desert in Australia.

10:20 Robbery Under Arms

Jack meets with Grace, the young

lady, and Harry decides to get married to his friend. But both of them, in addition to Charles, are accused of having killed a number of policemen.

Mon. — April 27, 1987

8:30 Ever Decreasing Circles

9:10 Moonlighting

10:20 Out On A Limb

In Peru, Shirley and David see the monuments left by the Alank tribes and their deep-rooted civilisation. There, Shirley passes through her first experience in meditation at the hands of David.

Tue. — April 28, 1987

8:30 You Again

Henry establishes some relationship with a woman. He goes out with her for dinner and an outing and they exchange presents. Suddenly, she ceases to meet him, and he tries to find out the reason.

9:10 Yesterday's Dreams

Martin continues his long leave with Diana in the countryside. Her passionate feelings towards him are restored once again, but she still abstains from returning to him.

10:20 Doc. — The Unknown War

11:10 Bergerac

Prime Target

Jack, the detective, is found kil-

led in Jersey island. In his house, a cheque in his name from Lawrence, the lawyer, is found. Lawrence was able to get an acquittal ruling in favour of a woman who was accused of having killed her rich husband. Bergerac investigates into the matter.

Wed. — April 29, 1987

8:30 Three's A Crowd  
A Case Of Sour Grapes

Vicky receives a \$1900 refund from the IRS. Jack is hurt when she seeks her father's financial advice, so she gives Jack the money to invest. He purchases a case of wine and brings an extra bottle, so he, Vicky, and a skeptical Bradford can toast the investment. The bottle, which Jack and E.Z. open in the kitchen, tastes like vinegar, so Jack breaks it to keep Bradford from tasting it.

9:10 Doc. — In Search of the Trojan War  
Ep. 2

The Legend Under Siege

Schliemann's successors attempted to give substance to his romantic dream and to prove Homer's tale true. Expeditions by the Germans in the 1890s and by the Americans in the 1930s, both dug into the hill of Troy, looking for hard facts about the war. But they came up with conflicting interpretations.

10:20 Doc. — The Last Convertible

When John Bertrand skippered Australia II to victory in the 1983



The Challenge — Thursday at 9:10

Unaware of Chris's pregnancy, Russ goes off to the Navy and George offers to marry the frantic girl. Instead, she marries Dal, without revealing her condition to him. George joins the Army and goes overseas.

Thur. — April 30, 1987

8:30 Me and My Girl

A Woman Of Taste

9:10 The Challenge

Starring:  
Tim Pigott-Smith  
John Wood

When John Bertrand skippered

America's Cup the world saw the end of the longest winning streak in sporting history. For 132 years, the New York Yacht Club had successfully defended the Cup against all-comers. To be a participant in this race to end all races opened important doors into U.S. business circles — financial deals that could not be negotiated elsewhere were worth millions. Two self-made millionaires, Australian Alan Bond and Englishman Peter de Savary, became self-imposed enemies, always trying to stay one step ahead of each other in the months before the race. No one could have predicted the acrimony, the psychological gamesmanship, the

family pressures, and the legal threats that surrounded the race — and the cliff-hanging conclusion. Filmed on location at Fremantle, the powerful drama paints a rich and vibrant canvas for the characters and their families.

10:20 Feature Film

Fri. — May 1, 1987

8:30 The Cushy Sbuw

The Dentist

9:10 Falcon Crest

10:20 All Passion Spent

## WHEN THE GOING GETS TOUGH THE TOUGH GETS GOING



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## A tale of two cities in Johannesburg

By Jonathan Sharp

Reuter

**JOHANNESBURG** — It's only a few minutes' journey from the sumptuously good life to the abjectly bad in Johannesburg, but do not expect any road signs to show the way.

The sweet-and-sour worlds forged by apartheid exist cheek by jowl in this city of two million people, yet the worst of the dark side can easily be overlooked because it is not advertised.

Downtown Johannesburg is a deceptive starting-point to sample the extremes of prosperity and poverty in South Africa that the rest of the world finds so hard to accept.

Anyone expecting the crackle of racial tension is surprised by the lack of it, even when there is turmoil in the black townships on the fringes of the city.

In the bars and restaurants of the opulent Carlton Hotel, blacks and whites rub shoulders as if the stark dictates of racial segregation, and the hostilities bred by such policies, had evaporated.

Step outside into the bustle of Johannesburg's main commercial district, and atmosphere is more akin to a prospering metropolitan area in the United States than to a community struggling to cope with internal unrest, economic recession and international ostracism.

Trade sanctions imposed by Western countries seem to have had only a marginal effect on white South Africans' lifestyle.

Streets are crowded with top-of-the-line European and Japanese cars, local television carries such U.S. staples as the "Cosby Show," "Dallas" and "Hill Street Blues" (albeit old episodes), and offerings at cinemas include the Oscar-winning movie "Platoon," which has just opened here about six months after it first appeared in New York.

This comfortable tourist-book image of Johannesburg is reinforced by the fact that some of the more notorious symbols of apartheid have disappeared as a result of cautious reform programme set in motion by the government of President F.W. de Klerk.

Bus stop signs saying "whites only" have gone, but colour codes on the stops for most routes still indicate which race may use them.

On segregated public toilets, the designation is subtle and wordless — a white man on a black background or a black man on a white background.

The abolition of laws prohibiting sexual relations between whites and other races means that, occasionally, one sees whites and non-whites holding hands in public.

Diminutive composer celebrates 70 years of music

By Malek Husseini

Reuter

DAMASCUS — Syrian composer Mohammad Abdul Karim, a dwarf who became a prince, is celebrating 70 years of music.

Abdul Karim, who is only three feet (90 cm.) tall, says the title of emir, or prince, was bestowed upon him by three Arab kings for his prowess on the bozouq — a Mediterranean instrument from which he says he is inseparable.

The instrument, made of strawberry wood and with two double-cords, was said to have been played by women at sultans' palaces, but was most popular during the lifetime of the famous Persian poet Omar Al Khayyam.

Abdul Karim, whose European beret trademark is unusual for the Arab World, said the title "emir of the bozouq" was bestowed on him by the late kings Fouad of Egypt, Abdullah of Jordan and Gazi of Iraq.

The bozouq took its name from the Turkish word "bozouk" (taste) and resembles the Greek bouzouki, which is made of metal, Abdul Karim said.

He told Reuters he had composed more than 350 tunes which have been used by many famous Arab singers.

"You better hear about me rather than see me," he said, echoing a famous statement by a renowned but unattractive Arab poet.

Asked why he never married, Abdul Karim, 76, said: "I would prefer to be tormented with affection for women than to marry them... If I marry, the wife would take one half of my mind and the children would take the other half."

"I am afraid this might anger my bozouq because I can never part from it, even in bed."

Born in a small village in Homs province in central Syria, Abdul Karim said his father and elder brother began giving him bozouq lessons at the age of six. His mother was also musical and played the oud (lute) at private receptions, he said.

Later, he studied music with Syrian, Lebanese and Palestinian artists and learned to play other oriental instruments.

Abdul Karim said in addition to Arab countries, he had frequently visited European, African and Asian capitals, where he played the bozouq solo or with an orchestra.

"My objective has been to acquaint those peoples with... genuine Arab musical heritage," he said.

Abdul Karim said a book containing highlights of his music was being prepared by his fellow musicians to be published later this year. A statue of him will also be erected in the town of Homs, he said.

Asked if he was ever embarrassed by his diminutive stature, Abdul Karim replied: "On the contrary... I feel a superman when I see people — all people — bowing to greet me or talk to me...."



Peter Ustinov

## Forgive me if I vote for People

By Peter Ustinov

THERE are those in our world whose pleasure it is to speak ill of the United Nations, as though that organisation were the source of all their frustrations, a barrier to what they regard as a healthy nationalism, and as money down the drain.

It is always difficult to argue with such people, since by nature they are more adept at expressing opinions of their own than at listening to those of others, and therefore have difficulties with the rules of debate, and the fundamental principles of democracy.

Because of this, they regard themselves as essentially political animals, always alive to any quirk of national policy not to their liking, forever writing to newspapers and congressmen in order to express their outrage at this or that. As often as not, they are members of pressure groups to right real or imagined wrongs, and to protect themselves against often peaceful folk who do not happen to share their views.

It stands to reason that once such people find it hard to stomach internal democracy, any form of democracy tinged with (or, in their views, tarnished by) internationalism is bound to act as an intolerable provocation.

A sophisticated idea such as the United Nations, born of the world's deceptions, and the errors of the League of Nations, which, on top of other novelties, gives small nations the illusion of being as worthy of attention as the greatest powers on this planet, is the ultimate of impertinences to them.

It stands to reason, therefore, that the agencies of the United Nations — the shop window of the General Assembly — have come in for their own share of misconception and abuse.

The International Labour Organisation and UNESCO have had more than the usual share of marching and countermarching, of threat and of gesture. Even UNICEF, the organisation with the least controversial of platforms, comes in for its regular ration of suspicion and abuse.

"Haven't we enough undernourished and poor children of our own without bothering with those of other countries?" The cry usually emanates from rich parts of the developed world, and one must admit that, while one is often saddened by the degree of poverty in developing countries, one is sometimes shocked by the prevalence of poverty in wealthy countries. But it surely does not need an international organisation to help solve problems which are not those of dire necessity, but of policy.

UNICEF directs its energies and ideas toward those who are born where history and geography have precluded a natural or available affluence, and it is right that this should be so. Its strength as an organisation is the very fact of its independence from religious or political colour. One remembers that in Nigeria, UNICEF was encouraged to continue its mission of mercy immediately after the conclusion of

the civil war over breakaway Biafra at a time when other organisations were denied this urgent access. One may also recall the appeals from the governments of both South and North Vietnam, as well as from the Viet Cong, for UNICEF to become active even before the cessation of hostilities in order to save as many young lives as possible as the chaos of the final debacle engulfed them.

Nowadays, the initials remain, even though UNICEF is no longer called the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, but merely the United Nations Children's Fund — no doubt because the emergency is ongoing and perpetual. There are always conflicts, famine and tragic migrations in the news. There has never been so much for UNICEF and its sister organisations with overlapping interests, such as the U.N. High Commissioner For Refugees and the World Health Organisation, to face up to.

At a time when it is fashionable to reduce national contributions to international organisations in order to find funds for sections deemed imperative, such as defence, the ingenuity and will to survive of these servants of humanity are put to a severe test. It is remarkable with what resilience they have met the challenge.

UNICEF has helped develop, and is now promoting worldwide, a cure for diarrhoeal dehydration, that great killer of babies which costs the equivalent of 11 cents U.S. a packet... hardly an extravagance. UNICEF has also estimated that it is possible in this day and age to immunise all the children in the world against a wide range of medical disorders.

The object of the whole exercise is to come to a synthesis of Western medicine and traditional Chinese medicine in the hope it benefits patients," Termeulen told Reuters.

Zhang Yuqi, a doctor from Shanghai University's Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine, is already treating 40 patients a

## Prisoner No. 7 celebrates his 93rd birthday

Rudolf Hess has been in prison and largely cut off from the rest of the world for more than 46 years. His son, who brings his father news from home, recently talked to Associated Press reporter George Boehmer about the lonely days "Prisoner No. 7" spends at the fortress-like Spandau prison in West Berlin. It is one of the rare interviews Wolf Ruediger Hess has granted recently.

MUNICH, West Germany — The son of former Hitler deputy Rudolf Hess shows his father snapshots and discusses family matters. But he is prohibited from publicly disclosing specific details of his visits to West Berlin's Spandau prison.

The victorious allies, 42 years after the war, still impose rigid restrictions on contacts between the outside world and the last imprisoned Nazi leader.

The main link for the prisoner, who turns 93 on April 26, is his son, Wolf Ruediger Hess. The younger Hess is the most frequent visitor on the monthly family visit permitted by the allies.

In a rare interview at his office in Munich, Hess' 49-year-old son talked to the Associated Press, noting that the United States, the Soviet Union, France and Britain closely monitor his public statements about his father.

"I take along pictures of my three children, I discuss my job and family matters with my father, but I cannot tell you other details about talks or I will lose my rights to visit him," Hess said.

The younger Hess, now a successful Munich businessman, says his mother is too old and frail for the hour-long airplane ride to West Berlin.

"A family member is allowed

to visit my father once a month for one hour. But my mother, who is 87 years old, hasn't visited him since his 91st birthday in 1985," Hess said.

While Hess himself is severely limited in what he says, there are occasional leaks about the man who was disowned by Nazi dictator Adolf Hitler after parachuting into Scotland in 1941 on a self-proclaimed peace mission.

In August, Bild Am Sonntag newspaper published a recent photograph of Hess in his cell. He was standing at the foot of his bed, neatly dressed in a white shirt and gray trousers.

Another picture showed Hess, officially known as Prisoner No. 7, walking with his head bowed along a shrubbery-lined path on the prison grounds.

Hess has required treatment at the British military hospital in West Berlin several times in recent years. He was last admitted March 1, reportedly suffering from pneumonia, and returned to the prison after 16 days.

Bild said at the time that he was disoriented and nearly blind. Several weeks earlier, the newspaper said Hess had asked his son for ski goggles because the cold wind hurt his eyes during walks on the prison grounds.

In addition to the exercise walks, Hess is allowed to read

some newspapers and watch television censored of all references to the Nazi era or his case.

Rudolf Hess was sent to Spandau in 1947 with six other convicted Nazis who have all since died. He has been the lone inmate since October 1966, despite repeated appeals by his family and some Western officials to free him on humanitarian grounds.

A diplomatic source in West Berlin, who asked not to be identified by name, said it has cost about 30 million marks (\$16 million at present rates) to maintain and administer Spandau over the past 20 years, not counting military salaries.

The guards' salaries are paid by the four powers. All other costs are paid by West Germany.

The younger Hess is adamant about seeking release for his father. Last month the elder Hess appealed to U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev for his freedom. The Soviets, Americans, French and British would have to agree before any release could be granted.

The mass-circulated newspaper Bild reported April 21 that the three Western allies — France, Britain and the United States — apparently had already signed the order for freeing Hess.

The Hamburg-based newspaper did not say whether the Soviet government had agreed.

Western source in West Berlin, speaking to the Associated Press on the condition of anonymity,

discounted the report and said it probably was not true.

"Some people say releasing him after all these years would be too much of a shock, but I think he would like to have that shock very much," Hess' son said in the AP interview.

Western allies have long endorsed releasing the elder Hess. But the Soviets always vetoed the idea, apparently because Hess' "peace plan" reportedly called for the Western allies joining forces with the Germans against the Soviet Union.

Citing diplomatic sources in Moscow, De Spiegel magazine of Hamburg said in its April 13 edition that Gorbachev was considering agreeing to Hess' release on humanitarian grounds.

Hess said he is convinced his father, who has been jailed for more than 46 years, was on a peace mission when he flew to Britain in 1941 to personally propose a way to end World War II.

"He was the only one (from the Nazi leadership) who tried to stop the war. It was a peace mission," Hess said.

Hess was imprisoned in Scotland until the Nuremberg war crimes trials after World War II, where he was found guilty of "preparing and waging an aggressive war."

The court sentenced him to life imprisonment without parole.

"But he was exonerated of the charges of crimes against humanity," the younger Hess said of his father.



File picture of Hitler's former deputy Rudolf Hess in the grounds of Spandau prison in West Berlin.

## Dutch host Europe's first Chinese acupuncture centre

By Martin Nesirky  
Reuter

GRONINGEN, Netherlands — Lunch at a Chinese restaurant in this northern Dutch city in December 1985 changed the fortune of Groningen University dental faculty director Henk Termeulen.

A year after his chance conversation with the restaurant owner Termeulen was heading the first official centre outside China for teaching, applying and studying acupuncture, the 3,000-year-old Chinese practice of using needles to relieve pain and treat a wide range of medical disorders.

The object of the whole exercise is to come to a synthesis of Western medicine and traditional Chinese medicine in the hope it benefits patients," Termeulen told Reuters.

Within a month, Zhang was in Groningen to negotiate. In September last year the deal was sealed and in October Zhang came back to set up the centre. It formally opened in January.

week in Groningen, and 30 Dutch doctors and dentists have enrolled for the first six-week course on basic acupuncture.

There are dozens more would-be patients and students.

The Hwa To Acupuncture Centre, as it is officially called, is the only place outside China where qualified medics can study the subject and get a full Chinese diploma.

Termeulen became involved after the restaurant owner asked him if he was interested in acupuncture and told him China was keen to set up a university unit in Europe.

"It was pure coincidence. Zhang knew the owner and that's how the contact was first made," he recalled.

Within a month, Zhang was in Groningen to negotiate. In September last year the deal was sealed and in October Zhang came back to set up the centre. It formally opened in January.

The centre, which cost about 200,000 guilders (\$100,000) to establish and aims to be self-supporting in two years, is regis-

tered as a foundation, giving it independent legal status within the university.

Zhang, 32, soon to be joined by a second Chinese doctor, says some of the people who come to him have lost hope after years of pain which "conventional" medicine has failed to ease.

"Up to now I'm quite satisfied with the results. But it's not a miracle cure. You can't use one needle and it's all gone," said Zhang. Most are cases referred from the university hospital's pain unit, but others are individuals who have heard about the centre. Those unsuited to treatment are diplomatically turned away.

Two of those suited have had remarkable changes of fortune.

A 53-year-old man who had been paralysed for seven years and was bodily lifted into Zhang's surgery for the first treatment is now driving his own car again.

Each patient is given a Western medical examination to make sure previous doctors have not missed something. Then follows a course of 12 treatments at the

after 14 sessions.

A woman whose leg pains were so bad doctors considered cutting through part of the spinal cord to reduce the agony is now without pain after seven visits.

Following Dutch media coverage, interest in the centre has grown dramatically. Up to 45 people telephone each day to ask about treatment. Some 300 people, including doctors from Belgium and Switzerland, have asked about the course even though it has yet to be advertised in medical journals.

Termeulen describes the future as very promising. In years to come he envisages a network of units across Europe with Groningen as the headquarters.

A spin-off from the centre is that Groningen will assist Shanghai in setting up a huge Western-style dental school. A Chinese culture centre is also planned in Groningen.

## Cuban animated cartoonist lauded for vampires and punchlines

By Lionel Martin  
Reuter

HAVANA — Juan Padron modestly declines to be labelled as "Cuba's Walt Disney," though his animated cartoon films have won him an international reputation.

His new hour-long film, "Vampires in Havana," a joint Cuban-West German-Spanish production, is being shown this month at a San Francisco film festival. Padron will not attend, the United States had denied him a visa.

He termed the U.S. move "very stupid," especially since such noted American film figures as Jack Lemmon, Gregory Peck and Robert de Niro attended a similar festival in Cuba a few

months ago.

Padron, 40, often works at his drawing board in his small living room, his two children playing nearby.

In an interview with Reuters at his flat, he spoke about his work, including some of the three full-length animated cartoons and more than 40 short films he has made since becoming a director at Cuba's Film Institute in 1974.

He has been described as "Cuba's Walt Disney" at film festivals and by foreign visitors. But when the label was mentioned in the interview, he objected to it, saying it might make people think he was arrogant.

Most of his works were produced by the institute. His other new work is an animated short, a

African bearers carry the dead, hanging from two poles, as the hunter trudges behind them.

Suddenly, a supermarket checkout counter appears in the wild, with an African cashier in traditional turban and dress. As the lion is carried past, she grabs its tail, reads a price tag and punches her sophisticated electronic cash register as the hunter reaches into his pocket to pay.

In one episode of Padron's earlier "Vampire" series, a laughable-looking vampire hides at night behind a wall at his intended victim, obviously drunk, weaves his way down the street. The vampire pounces, and seconds later, staggers off into the night, as drunk as his victim.

In "Vampires in Havana,"

Padron's imagination runs riot.

The story, unfolding in 1930s Cuba, tells of a vampire who came to Cuba from Transylvania.

He invents a drink called "vampisol" which immediately becomes as famous as Disney's Mickey Mouse among Cuban children.

A short, rotund Cuban with a moustache and big cigar, Baldes is a fictional colonel who leads a cavalry squadron of the Cuban independence army fighting against Spain in the 1890s. He has been the hero of hundreds of comic strips, 20 animated shorts and two full-length animated films.

The heroes, as might be expected, are the independence fighters while the Spanish colonists are the butt of the jokes.

Australian artist Harry Read and with Spanish cartoonist Juan Lopez.

In 1970 he created a comic strip called "Elpidio Baldes" which immediately became as famous as Disney's Mickey Mouse among Cuban children.

A short, rotund Cuban with a moustache and big cigar, Baldes is a fictional colonel who leads a cavalry squadron of the Cuban independence army fighting against Spain in the 1890s. He has been the hero of hundreds of comic strips, 20 animated shorts and two full-length animated films.

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## JORDAN MARKET PLACE

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Messrs. T. Gargour & Fils Company, Mercedes-Benz representative of Jordan and Lebanon for over 30 years, are acting as hosts for some 50 General Managers and Parts Managers from 19 Arab Mercedes-Benz agents as well as Daimler-Benz managerial staff members, who participate in a Parts Symposium taking place in the Marriott Hotel, Amman.

During their working session which lasts until Monday, April 27th, 1987, they will discuss means of further improvement on the excellent service facilities including an unmatched availability of original parts to their customers in the Arabian world.



## Swedes Wilander, Stenlund advance in Monte Carlo

MONTE CARLO (R) — Mats Wilander reached the Monte Carlo Open semifinals, overcoming unseeded Andrei Chesnokov to avenge a defeat by the Soviet number one in last year's French Open.

Fourth seed Wilander, Monte Carlo champion in 1983 and a top-ranked quarter-finalist in a lack of upsets, defeated Chesnokov 6-1, 6-3 to set up an all-Swedish semifinal before claiming the scalp of ninth seed Martin Vile of Argentina 2-6, 6-0, 7-6.

Stenlund, who eliminated second-seeded compatriot Stefan Edberg in the second round, saved three match-points in a tie-breaking before claiming the scalp of ninth seed Martin Vile of Argentina 2-6, 6-0, 7-6.

Stenlund's fluctuating encounter with Jaité contrasted with Wilander's game against Chesnokov. Friday in which the Monte Carlo-based Swede always had the edge on the Soviet player who wrecked his French Open title defense in the third round last year.

"I think I played very well. Against Chesnokov the only way I can beat him is playing the way I



Mats Wilander  
had two on the line. I was lucky."

Stenlund said.

Stenlund, ranked 32nd in the world, anticipated a "very long and very tough match" in the semifinal.

Wilander said of Stenlund: "He's a typical Swedish player and it will be a typical Swedish match. He's been playing very well. He's a fighter but he's from the north of Sweden and I've never lost to the guys from the north of Sweden."

"I thought I was losing. On the first match-point he missed a pretty easy forehand and then I

## Napoli hopes Maradona's legs are fit

LONDON (R) — Diego Maradona has acting legs and says he may not play in Napoli's vital Italian League match against AC Milan on Sunday. Milan knows it must treat this news with caution.

The Argentine has complained of ailments on several occasions in recent weeks but they have not prevented him playing his usual dazzling football. Certainly he shone in training before he left the field saying his legs hurt and adding: "I don't know if I'll be able to play."

Napoli will need Maradona to be at his best in Sunday's home match, its lead over Internazionale having been reduced to only two points. Inter has a less demanding task, a home game against Fiorentina from the lower half of the table.

Napoli will be relieved that Maradona has lost just once in the league this season —

## S. Korea rejects more Olympic sharing

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (R) — South and North Korean Olympic officials will meet here in July seeking to avert a threatened communist boycott of the 1988 Seoul Summer Games, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) has announced.

But the head of South Korea's National Olympic Committee said after meeting the IOC executive board Thursday that Seoul would not allow more events to be transferred to Pyongyang, capital of communist North Korea.

Kim Chang-Ho told reporters that his delegation had agreed to an IOC request to meet the North Koreans in Lausanne on July 14-15. It would be the fourth

bilateral meeting since 1985. He said Seoul should refuse to make any further concessions to North Korea beyond a "final proposal" drafted by the IOC.

The compromise plan gives Pyongyang a right to host two sports: archery and table tennis. It also transfers two individual events, a qualifying soccer round and a 100-kilometre cycle race which would begin in Pyongyang and cross the demilitarized zone to Seoul.

Kim said: "We are not going beyond those four sports."

IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch told a news briefing: "All doors are still open for North Korea to accept the IOC compromise."

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**JORDAN RALLY**  
1987

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The organising committee of the Jordan Rally and the Royal Automobile Club of Jordan wish to express their thanks and gratitude to all the government ministries, official departments, commercial companies, groups, societies and individuals who assisted and cooperated in the successful organisation and running of the event.

## Maree spurs to victory at Penn Relays track meet

PHILADELPHIA (R) — South African-born Sydney Maree spurred to the lead with 230 metres remaining and won the men's 5,000-metre race in 13 minutes 34.7 seconds at the Penn Relays athletics meeting.

American Chris Fox finished second in 13:36.9 and England's David Swain was third in 13:37.8.

Jean-Pierre Ndayisenga of Belgium won the men's 10,000 metres in 28:23.4 and Ireland's Caroline Mullin, a student at Western Michigan University, was first in the women's 5,000, with a time of 15:58.9.

American Patty Mataya won the women's 10,000 in 32:58.4. Schowanda Williams of the United States opened the Thursday competition by winning the women's 400-metre hurdles in 56.98 seconds.

"It's much too early for fast times," said Maree, now an American citizen and the U.S. record holder in the 5,000. "I was

just running to see where I am (in conditioning)."

The race marked the first major competition in more than two years for U.S. distance star Alberto Salazar, who has been troubled by hamstring problems and a thyroid condition.

Salazar, the former U.S.

record holder in the 5,000 and 10,000 metres and a well-known marathoner, finished 18th in the race in 14:27.8 as he continued a comeback that he says he hopes will earn him a spot on the 1988 U.S. Olympic team in marathon.

Maree, meanwhile, said he plans to run a 5,000 each month as he builds toward the World Athletics Championships in Rome in late August and early September.

"My goal is to break the 13-minute barrier this year," said Maree, now an American citizen and the U.S. record holder in the 5,000. "I was

### American NBA playoffs

## Los Angeles sets scoring mark in win over Denver

NEW YORK (AP) — It didn't take long to prove to the Denver Nuggets and Seattle SuperSonics that they didn't belong on the same court with the Los Angeles Lakers and Dallas Mavericks.

"We wouldn't even show up for the next game if the league would let us," Denver coach Doug Moe said with a resigned laugh after the Lakers matched and NBA playoff record with 82 points in the first half en route to a 128-95 victory over the Nuggets in their first-round playoff opener.

"It was over in the first quarter," Seattle coach Bernie Bickstaff said following a 151-129 loss at Dallas in which the Mavericks set a team scoring record.

The other two playoff openers on Thursday night were closer, with the home team also winning. Bos-

ton edged Chicago 108-104 and Utah defeated Golden State 98-85 in the Warriors' first playoff game in 10 years.

In Friday's series openers, it's

Indiana at Atlanta, Washington at Detroit, Philadelphia at Milwaukee and Houston at Portland.

The Nuggets-Lakers game was

highlighted by an 80-foot basket

by Earvin "Magic" Johnson, at the half-time buzzer. It gave Los

Angeles an 82-53 lead, equaling

the NBA record set by San Antonio, also against Denver, in 1983.

James Worthy scored 21 of his

28 points in the first half for the

Lakers, who beat the Nuggets

five consecutive times in the regular

season by an average of 22

points. Los Angeles went on to a

largest lead of 111-64 in the

second half.

Hamburg, the only other side in with a title chance, entertains Bayer Uerdingen, a team with a shot on a UEFA Cup place.

League leader Bordeaux meets fifth-placed Monaco in the third

round of the French Cup on Saturday.

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## Soviet economy fails to meet targets

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet economy failed to reach its targets for growth in the first three months of 1987 because of a combination of poor management and bad weather conditions, the government reported.

Industrial output increased 2.5 per cent during the first quarter of the year, short of the 3.3 per cent growth needed to keep up to the five-year plan.

The report appeared to be a setback for Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev's efforts to push the Soviet economy forward by making it more modern and efficient.

The Central Statistical Administration, whose report was published in the government newspaper *Izvestia*, said the weak economic performance was the result of "deficiencies in organisation and economic activity ... and poor preparedness for winter conditions and demands for high

quality."

It said that beginning Jan. 1, greater quality was demanded of about 1,500 production enterprises. Many of them turned out not to be ready for higher quality demands, it said.

In the first quarter, about 300 million rubles (\$450 million) of inferior products were not accepted as counting toward production goals, it said.

The statistics indicated that bitterly cold winter weather may have played a factor in some of the poor performances. Production increased by six per cent in March, after the worst of the winter weather was over.

Labour productivity, a measure of the success of Mr. Gorbachev's effort to make the economy more efficient, rose 2.6 per cent, the report said.

But productivity levels fell in four of the 15 Soviet republics —

Uzbekistan, Georgia, Kirgizia and Tadzhikistan. Overall production in Kirgizia, a Central Asian republic bordering China's Sinkiang province, fell 1.2 per cent compared to 1986.

Energy production, metals and agriculture did well during the first three months of the year, but the statistics indicated problems in machine-building and production of consumer products.

Television set production fell 17 per cent short of the plan, and production of radios, tape recorders, refrigerators and freezers, washing machines and sewing machines also came up short.

The report said agricultural production, a chronic sore spot, increased 8.7 per cent. Although milk and meat production targets were met in each of the 15 Soviet republics, there still were some interruptions in store supplies, it said.

## Norway's oil output drops

OSLO (R) — Norway's North Sea oil output fell in March to below one million barrels per day (b/d), its lowest level in five months.

Oil firms said the decline brought overall March output within a 7.5 per cent cutback scheme announced by Norway for the first half of 1987 in support of efforts by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to maintain world crude prices at around \$18 a barrel by limiting supplies.

Nnn-OPEC Norway is Western Europe's second biggest oil producer after Britain, which is also not a member of the 13-nation group.

Crude production last month averaged 989,883 b/d, nearly 2.3 per cent less than the 1,031 million b/d Norway pumped in February, when the cutbacks first took effect.

Oil companies said the lower production levels had met a first-quarter target ceiling set in January by the oil ministry and were likely to come down further in the second quarter.

## Japan to lend L. America \$30b

WASHINGTON (R) — Japan plans to lend up to \$30 billion to Latin American debtor nations as part of a policy of taking a broader role in the world economy, a special envoy of Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said on Thursday.

Shintaro Abe said in an interview published in the Washington Post that the funds would be taken from surpluses Japan has earned in trade with other countries.

Abe was in Washington to try to defuse U.S.-Japanese trade tensions before Nakasone's visit here next week.

Tensions have risen over Japan's large trade surpluses, and the United States has urged Japan to play a greater role in the international economy.

The Japanese loans, to come over three years, are seen as a part of Nakasone's reaction to the U.S. call. Japan is also planning to stimulate its domestic spending to draw in additional foreign goods.

"I hope the new scheme will be seen in its broader context of Japanese-U.S. cooperation in coping with international problems," Abe was quoted as telling the Post.

He said the Japanese government would guarantee some of the loans through its export-import bank.

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices lost a little of Friday's strong gains in the late afternoon following the shaky opening on Wall Street on Friday, dealers said.

By 1430 GMT the FTSE 100 index was up 29.8 to 1,998.1, but had swept above 2,000 to 2,005.1 by 1129 GMT, a gain on the day of 36.8 points. The previous largest one day points advance of 32.6 was registered in January this year.

Speculation that the ruling Conservatives will call a general election soon, which they are forecast to win convincingly, was providing much of the impetus for the gains.

The speculation over an election, possibly in June, was triggered by remarks from the prime minister on Thursday that the government will soon be "putting to the electorate" certain measures on welfare payments to young people.

Recent newspaper articles saying that the government is aiming at fresh cuts in income taxes to 25 per cent from 27 per cent and its settlement of a pay claim in Britain's public health care sector have heightened the general election speculation.

Analysts are in no doubt the Conservatives will be returned to power with a strong majority, especially after recent opinion polls giving them a 15 point lead over the opposition.

## Chrysler acquires Lamborghini

MODENA, Italy (R) — U.S. auto giant Chrysler said Thursday it had bought Lamborghini in its second major deal with an Italian high-performance sports car maker in a year.

Last May it acquired a minority stake in Maserati, with an option to take majority control in January, 1996.

Chrysler said Thursday it was buying Lamborghini outright from the Minardi family of Geneva, which took over the Modena-based firm in 1980 when it was under court-appointed administration after running into financial difficulties.

Financial details of the takeover by Chrysler were not disclosed.

"We are taking heritage that has few if any equals in the annals of automotive engineering and design," said Chrysler Mntor Corp Chairman Gerald Greenwald.

Lamborghini not only will benefit from Chrysler's capital resources, but also from our advanced electronics knowledge and North American marketing expertise," he added.

Mr. Greenwald, speaking at a news conference outside Lamborghini's factory which was attended by about 200 company workers, said the purchase would give Chrysler a boost in its high-performance product line.

Lamborghini, which broke even last year on sales of 28 billion lire (\$22 million), makes 450 luxury sports cars and 100 marine engines a year.

Its sleek futuristic-looking Countach Quattrovalve car sells for about \$127,000 in the United States. Lamborghini's largest export market, Lamborghini, which employs 300 people, says the Countach is the world's fastest automobile to production with a top speed of more than 170 miles per hour.

Last month Chrysler, which has made a spectacular recovery since coming close to collapse in the late 1970s, agreed to buy French-government owned Renault's 46.1 per cent stake in American Motors Corp.

## Dollar plummets to 139.05 yen in Tokyo

TOKYO (R) — Dealers predicted a further fall for the dollar as the currency plunged to a post-war low of 139.05 yen in Tokyo Friday — but officials said Japan had no plans other than intervention to halt the decline.

The Bank of Japan, worried that a weaker dollar could ruin Japanese exporters, actively bought the U.S. currency when the market opened and spent as much as \$500 million in the morning alone, dealers said.

Dealers said the dollar would now head towards 135 yen. Even if it rebounds next week, many operators will see that as a chance to sell, they said.

One dealer said the new trading range for the dollar seemed now to be established between 135 and 145 yen.

The ruling Liberal Democratic Party has drawn up a plan to expand domestic demand and increase imports in time for Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's visit to Washington next week, party officials said.

The plan, along the lines of a draft proposal earlier this month, calls for more government spending in this financial year and more outlays by private industry.

Mr. Nakasone will explain the measures to U.S. officials after he arrives in Washington on April 29.

The dollar closed at 139.50 yen, down sharply from 140.75 yen Thursday night in New York and 141.15 yen at the market's close here on Thursday.

The U.S. currency ended at 1,810.10 West German marks, down from 1,806.00 marks in New York. It had been as low as 1,793.2 marks.

Some dealers said the dollar was unlikely to move quickly back above 140.00 yen since exporters were anxious to contract future sales of the dollar for future

dates.

The forward deals allow them to lock in exchange rates at present levels, eliminating the possibility of ending up with fewer yen per dollar in the future.

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However, the stock market, which usually responds negatively to sharp dollar declines because this harms exporters, largely ignored currency movements. The index eased 18.24 points to 24,006.37.

**Silver price soars to three-year high**

Meanwhile, silver prices soared in New York to their highest levels since June 1984, stemming from an apparent effort by Peru to set up a silver producers' cartel and worries about the world economic outlook.

Silver gained 87 cents to close at \$8.90 an ounce on the commodity exchange after earlier hitting \$9.00. Most futures contracts closed up the 50-cent limit allowed by the exchange.

Dealers said that speculators seized on the Peruvian decision Tuesday to suspend some sales as a fresh impetus to buy the metal. Peru is the world's second-largest

producer. It is also seeking talks with Mexico, the largest world producer, on forming a joint marketing arrangement in order to increase world prices.

"The consequences of Peru's price propping campaign could lead to price volatility in the months ahead," one analyst said.

Dealers said Peru will need to change its marketing strategy,

which has been to maximise silver exports, if it is to succeed in raising and holding up prices.

Silver has for some time been considered undervalued in relation to gold. It has fallen by some 90 per cent since the record highs of 1980, much more than other precious metals.

By the start of this year, an ounce of silver cost only one 75th of an ounce of gold, the lowest price since World War II.

In historical terms, silver is one of the few things in the world that is still cheap," Mr. Theo Stadelmann of Bank Julius Baer told Reuters. "Everything is open upwards."

## U.S. House axes foreign aid boost

WASHINGTON (AP) — The House slashed funding for programmes across-the-board early Friday and eliminated foreign-aid spending entirely in passing \$8.5 billion in new spending for this year.

"The people of America are saying to us, 'we want this (deficit) problem dealt with,'" said Representative Buddy Mackay, the opposition Democrat who sponsored the major amendment refining in what was an \$11.3 billion package of new spending.

The fiscal 1987 supplemental appropriations bill was passed and sent to the Senate by a vote of 208-to-178.

Although brought within budget, the measure could still face difficulties before final enactment, and President Ronald Reagan's advisers have said he might veto it. Besides spending limits, the administration opposes Democratic-sponsored

amendment.

The supplemental appropriations bill includes an amendment for an assortment of programmes and proposals, from congressional subsidies to a new assistant for Congress' physician, and on-spending provisions ranging from arms control to sea turtles.

The debate was peppered by conservative GOP amendments designed to remove preferential treatment for various spending programmes, but nearly all failed until the House then stripped out the foreign-aid accounts. Republicans said too much money went to nations, especially in southern Africa, which criticise U.S. policies.

House speaker, Mr. Jim Wright, the leader of the Democratic-controlled chamber, told reporters he was surprised by the foreign-aid vote but was confident the money would be restored.

## S. Korean bank to run ailing shipping firm

SEOUL (R) — The South Korean government said Thursday it has ordered the Korea Exchange Bank (KEB) to take over the running of a hugely indebted shipping company whose chairman committed suicide on Sunday.

After record gold production of 73 tonnes last year, Australia expects this year to produce 100 tonnes. Fifty-seven tonnes were exported last year, accounting for three per cent of gross export earnings.

In the first three months this year the figure rose to five per cent.

Mr. Mackay-Coghill said up to half of Australia's gold output could eventually be devoted to the coins, which are competing against the Krugerrand, Canada's Maple Leaf and the U.S. Eagle.

The Krugerrand has recently been overtaken by the Maple Leaf in terms of new output. In 1984 the Krugerrand took 74.1 tonnes of a total 125.2 tonnes of gold bullion coin minted, followed by the Maple Leaf at 36.1 tonnes.

The Krugerrand dropped to 24.4 tonnes in 1985 while the Maple Leaf rose to 66.4 tonnes.

The final touches to the accords were agreed during a joint meeting between Algerian

Finance Minister Chung In-Yong told reporters the state bank must run the Pan Ocean Shipping Company in close cooperation with other creditor banks until it becomes financially viable.

Mr. Chung made the announcement after attending an emergency government meeting

France lends Algeria \$3.5 billion francs

PARIS (R) — France and Algeria finalised two agreements Thursday giving Algeria a total of 3.5 billion francs (\$580 million) in credits to finance trade and projects.

The ministry said in a press release that French and Algerian banks will grant a total of three billion francs (\$496 million) of credits to boost trade between the two countries. These credits will

be backed by France's export credit agency, Coface.

The Caisse Centrale de Co-operation Economique, a government fund for economic cooperation, will provide 500 million francs (\$83 billion) of credits over three years to finance studies, technical assistance and cooperation projects.

## THE BETTER HALF, By Harris



"If your fever gets too high, this smoke alarm will go off. Until then, stop worrying!"

## JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee  
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: A

Yesterday's Jumble: UNGO JUICY CEMENT HOMING

Answer: What a lawyer sometimes helps you get — WHAT'S COMING TO HIM

(Answers tomorrow)

## HOROSCOPE NOT RECEIVED

Editorial: "It's not nice to be a horoscope, but it's not nice to be a liar either."

Editorial: "It's not nice to be a horoscope, but it's not nice to be a liar either."

# South African court quashes some news reporting curbs

PIETERMARITZBURG, South Africa (R) — South Africa's supreme court Friday quashed some emergency powers which severely curbed first-hand reporting of political violence.

The judgment, handed down in the Pietermaritzburg division of the supreme court, deleted key clauses in censorship decrees imposed last December under a national state of emergency.

But state lawyers gave notice they intended to seek leave to appeal against the judgment. If permission was granted, the court's ruling would be shelved, lawyers said.

The case was brought by South Africa's biggest anti-apartheid grouping, the United Democratic Front (UDF), which hailed the result as a major victory.

Some 2,400 people have been killed in political unrest since February 1984. After the emergency was imposed last June, reporters and television crews were effectively banned

from covering all police operations in black townships.

The ruling, which filled 120 typed pages, means television crews may once again enter townships and film security force operations against black protesters without obtaining government permission.

The two key clauses quashed by the court had banned media coverage of "any security action" or "any deployment of a security force, or of vehicles, armaments, equipment or other appliances, which to a reasonable bystander would appear to be for the purposes of security action."

UDF treasurer Azhar Cachalia said afterwards: "The main body of the regulations curtailing news coverage has been smashed."

Justice N.S. Page and B. Gal-

get also ruled that the commissioner of police, Gen. Johan Coetzee, did not have the power to widen the emergency regulations.

Gen. Coetzee this month used the powers given him by the emergency regulations to ban campaigns for the release of thousands of people detained without trial.

## 1,424 children detained

Meanwhile police disclosed Friday that 1,424 children under the age of 18 were being held under South Africa's state of emergency.

The figure was contained in an affidavit submitted to Cape Town supreme court by a senior police officer, Maj.-Gen. Francois Steenkamp.

It said that on April 15, the total number of people detained without trial under the emergency was 4,244 and 1,424 were

between the ages of 12 and 18.

The document was submitted during hearing of an application by the opposition Progressive Federal Party (PFP) to overturn a police ban on campaign for the release of detainees.

Previous unofficial estimates for child detentions have put the figure at under 1,000.

## 3 blacks killed in Umlazi

In a separate development three suspected black guerrillas were killed in a gun battle with South African police Friday as the run-up to next month's whites-only general election grew increasingly violent.

Four policemen were injured, one seriously, in the pre-dawn siege of a house in the black township of Umlazi near the Indian Ocean city of Durban, police said. The police said they threw grenades into the house to end the battle.

A spokesman for Mr. Lange said Ambassador Vladimir Bykov

was summoned to the Foreign Ministry Friday. "The situation was explained verbally and he was told of the expulsion."

The embassy said in a statement the expulsion was "an unfriendly move" which contradicted New Zealand statements calling for better relations.

"We resolutely reject the allegations against the political counsel of the embassy who always completely exercised his diplomatic duties ... we were not given any facts to prove this allegation," the embassy said.

"We place full responsibility on the New Zealand side for this unfriendly act and its possible consequences. It should inflict serious damage to our relations."

New Zealand has nine diplomats in Moscow including an ambassador.

Mr. Budnik is the fourth Soviet diplomat to be expelled from New Zealand in the past 25 years. The last was Ambassador Vsevolod Sofinsky who was ordered out in 1980 after being caught handing money to a New Zealand Communist organisation.

## Colombo vows to wipe out Tamil separatists

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (AP) — Police were called into parliament on Friday to remove opposition members screaming "murderers, murderers," at the majority party for its plan to crush Tamil separatists.

Policemen carried out the opposition Sri Lanka Freedom Party parliamentarians after the majority United National Party shouted them down. The opposition holds only nine of 150 seats in parliament.

The stormy debate came one day after the Sinhalese-led government vowed to wipe out Tamil separatists blamed for massacring more than 230 people in the past week.

Ministers at an emergency session of parliament on Thursday said air force planes bombed

Tamil guerrilla outposts in the north for the second consecutive day. They put the two-day death toll from the air raids at about 100.

On Friday, the opposition speakers, led by Richard Pathirana and Lakshman Jayakody, were trying to criticise the government for failing to halt the violence when they were drowned out by members of the United National Party.

Parliament speaker Lionel Edward Senayake called in police to restore order.

"We have decided to wipe them (the Tamil separatists) out," Law Minister Gaminu Disanayake said Thursday. "It may cost many lives, but it cannot be avoided."

## U.S. complains of Soviet attitude towards terrorism

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. State Department said Friday that even in the face of what it called direct evidence the Soviet Union refused to acknowledge that some of its friends backtracked.

"No evidence would seem direct enough to persuade the Soviets of terrorist actions by their friends," said Paul Bremer.

A presidential aide said the force Mrs. Aquino has in mind would be similar to Israel's citizen's army which trains during peacetime and is mobilised during national emergencies.

The term "people power" was originally used to describe the civilian-backed military revolt that toppled former President Ferdinand Marcos and swept Mr. Aquino in February 1986.

All non-registered newspapers and magazines have been ordered to close down and there are unconfirmed reports that all official publications have been ordered to re-register to give the government a chance to close many of them.

Chinese sources say leading officials in many publishing organisations have been removed since the campaign against "bourgeois liberalisation" — Western political influences — began in January after the dismissal of party chief Hu Yaobang.

Articles in the official press recently have stressed the need for the party to maintain tight supervision over official newspapers and magazines.

"The conservatives in the leadership want to extend their influence over larger political issues, and control of the media is important in this respect," our Western diplomat said.

He said there was likely to be much jockeying for position before meetings over the next few months at which decisions will be made on important leadership changes and the future of proposals for political reform.

The new balance of power between the old conservatives and the generally younger reformists in the leadership will be unveiled at the party's 13th congress, scheduled to be held in September or October.

The number of magazines and newspapers in China has greatly increased over the past eight years.

A new media and publications office of the party's Propaganda Department, set up following party chief Hu's removal, is thought to be playing an important role in the new moves to tighten media controls.

Several publications accused of being too "bourgeois liberal" are known to have been closed down in the past few weeks, and Hong Kong newspapers and Chinese sources say editors and publishing houses are being very cautious.

"Things are by no means as chilly as we feared immediately after the fall of Hu Yaobang, but I don't think the battle is over yet, especially because the big questions of the leadership are not yet settled," one Western diplomat said.

Three spades has the virtue of being forcing, but it suggests that both three no trump and four spades are viable contracts, depending on whether partner has three-card support. With your unbalanced hand, you want to play in spades, even if partner has only a doubleton. Therefore, I would bid four spades with your hand.

If you are prepared to accept the fact that no one can place the cards so exactly, it follows that, if you don't want to get to game, you should simply pass two no trump. If you bid three hearts, for the moment you are offering your partner

were hospitalised. Mr. Bucci said. Witnesses said some of the workers jumped "like pigeons" from the building as it fell.

"The floors began collapsing like dominoes," said William Currow, 47, a welder who said he was jumped from the sixth floor. "I thought I was going to die."

Police said the search for the missing could take a week because concrete slab had to be lifted carefully from the wreckage.

Two concrete pillars left standing when the building fell were demolished to protect rescue workers.

Families spent the night at a high school a few blocks away to

await news of their relatives.

City officials asked for help from Florida, California and Mexico, where authorities have experience dealing with major natural disasters, Joe Grabarz, assistant to Mr. Bucci, said Friday.

"I think some of the guys are still alive. There are some tunnels where they could be getting air from," Larry Edmonds, a construction worker from another site who went to help with the rescue, said late Thursday night.

Several times the scene became quiet. All machinery was shut off as dogs were sent sniffing across the rubble in an eerie silence.

## 9 killed, 19 trapped in U.S. building collapse

BRIDGEPORT, Connecticut (AP) — Rescuers using dogs and sensitive microphones picked through tonnes of concrete and steel Friday for 19 workers trapped for 19 hours in an unfinished high-rise apartment building "collapsed like dominoes," killing at least nine.

"The chances of finding anyone alive are very minimal," Mayor Thomas Bucci said late Thursday. "We haven't given up hope. We're hoping there are pockets within the destruction where survivors are located."

Forty-one workers from the construction site were alive and accounted for, including 12 who

"I still believe we left men behind," he told the newspaper.

A White House official, speaking on condition of anonymity, on Thursday confirmed Mr. Perot's trip, but stressed that Mr. Perot had travelled as a private citizen.

"Mr. Perot did this on his own initiative, but we were aware of it and he briefed us on his travels after his return," the official told the Associated Press.

Mr. Perot told the Post that Vietnamese officials felt a White House plan to send retired army Gen. John W. Vessey on a diplomatic mission to Vietnam to

pursue the MIA issue was "constructive."

But he criticised the State Department for stating this week that Gen. Vessey's mission was being delayed by the Vietnamese.

"These negotiations with the Vietnamese are like a fine china plate, and that State Department comment was like dropping that plate on concrete," he told the Post.

Mr. Perot accused the administration of "arrogance" in its dealings with Vietnamese, and said he was through working for the government on the MIA problem.

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